The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SECOND EDITION.

ROMANCE OF A TOWN

Lovers, Revolvers, and a Broken Heart Stir Up a Village.

NEWMAN HAS ITS IDYL.

A Murder, an Elopement, and Then a Breach of Promise Suit.

LULU CRANFORD THE HEROINE.

Conduct of a Dashing Gallant Whose Heart Beat Too Fast.

"CRANFORD VS. HUGHES" IS THE CLIMAX.

This is a romance of country life—the lively annals of a quiet neighborhood—a story of sunny fields and babbling brooks and detectives and matrimony and guns and a rural swain and a lovely woman who has no intention of following Goldsmith's recipe.

Not she!

She is not going to die and wring her lover's heart. She is going to stay very much alive and get judgment for $30,000.

Then there is a banker and an Indianapolis dude and an elopement and a one-armed veteran as well.

Take it all in all—a three-volume novel with red covers.

Chapter I.

Newman is thirteen hours as the train crawls from Chicago. Crows never fly that way. They go on to Homer where the fair is held and judge the horse-races.

In Newman are these: a bank; a town-square; grocers' shops and a drug shop; a prohibition law. This same prohibition law is very strict. There is absolutely nothing in the village to drink. So people are forced to imbibe water. It is pathetic to see the villagers gather at the town-pump in the square and drink water. Strong men and innocent, prattling children; buoyant youth bright in hope, and tottering eld—there they gather in solemn bitter silence and drink out of the tin cup. There was rust on this tin-cup a few years ago. Now it is bright and pure and dazzling as the comet that shot over Newman at 8:43 p. m. Saturday evening. An appropriation was voted by the Town Council—on motion of Deacon "Dick" Cox—for a weekly supply of new tin-cups. It was found that the rust on the old one eat into the villagers' veins, like Brother W. T. Fuller's vitriol—Brother Fuller keeps a drug-shop, and although he cannot sell whisky has a perfect right to sell vitriol.

So the rusty tin-cup was abolished. And now there is no danger that the pump will be the initial step in the horrible path that leads to delirium-tremens or a Democratic nomination.

But there are many other things in Newman. One who has the Athenian yearning for new things—reprehended by Paul, alias Saul of Tarsus—can find a deal to interest him. There, for instance, is the public goose-pond to the northeast of the town-pump, near 'Squire Yeager's store. That old goose-pond makes one homesick for Boston Common.

Not far away from the goose-pond is the office of the Newman *News*. There an editor with a long blonde mustache and a slouch hat and top-boots chronicles the news and gives it to the world Friday.

And he has news to give.

A stranger would not imagine it. Nothing seems to happen. People gather at the pump and unflinchingly drink water to the music of the band—the band does not play Saturday night because it consists of the barber and telegraph operator, and the barber is busy shaving the operator. Then farmers with whiskers around their necks sit in front of the big shop—Deacon Cox's—and expectorate with an accuracy of aim that threatens to break the record of our own expectorating Council—bar Ald. O'Brien's. Good housewives come in from the farms about and swap mature eggs for immature tea. The parson talks in the meeting-house every Sunday.

Every one attends.

Every one—that is, bar one or two dissolute dare-devils who stand by the pump and chew gum defiantly, glorying in their fearful depravity. Sad dogs are these young men.

All these sensations happen. Editor "Dick" Hancock prints them all. He "covers" them with a fullness and felicity that elicit the warmest admiration from his large body of intelligent readers.

"Of course I get all the news," said the editor, "an' now an' again I get a judy-spree that I make myself."

The colums of the Newman *News* attest this:

NEWSY NOTES.

AND NONSENSICAL NONENTITIES. SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST, AND SOME THAT HARDLY SURVIVE.

Personals are entirely too numerous to mention this week.

There was no accidents. Weddings or other calamities the 4th.

The most delightful drinks, and fastidious eatables to be found, at Rassenfoss's.

Our old friend J. W. Latta has been invited to the Soldier's Home, at Dayton, Ohio, and has decided to accept.

Mel Ogden was stricken with the heat Monday evening while mowing weeds in a stack-yard, at Wm. Turbyville's.

Almost every night some attempt is made to effect an entrance into some residence, here in town. We take this opportunity to warn those who owe us anything, not to pay it, as we are awful "skeery" about burglars, and have been suspicioned of having money about us.

Of course, while "we" are chasing down these sensations it is only natural that a few minor matters should escape attention.

One of the little things that Editor Dick Hancock overlooked was a murder, another an elopement, another a breach-of-promise suit.

Well, here they are.

Chapter II.

Deacon Cox's shop is near the goose-pond and across the way from 'Squire Pound's hardware shop—where every one can buy Moline wagons, Moline plows, Moline pianos, and everything else in the hardware line—bar the Moline man's cheek. Not far away is Brother Fuller's vitriolic drug store. Now, next to 'Squire Pound's hardware shop is his brother-in-law's bank. Said brother-in-law is no less a person than the Hon. S. M. Long—member of the Legislature in '85. He is a man of wealth—owns a dozen farms, a bank, a gray beard, and a pretty wit. Withal nephew—to wit: one James A. W. Hughes.

James is the Lothario of this intricate tale.

The Hon. Long the upright uncle.

Vitriol Fuller the cause of the tragedy.

Deacon Cox—G. A. R.—the champion of lovely women.

Lulu Cranford, the lovely woman who stooped to folly and Lothario Hughes.

Katie Suttons, the girl who eloped.

Detective Suttons, her father, the man who was killed.

Arthur Craig, the Indianapolis dude, the man who killed Detective Suttons and who married his daughter.

Editor Hancock, the man who knew nothing about it.

The snub-nosed boy who hitched up the old white horse with the heaves, and "Spotty," the skewbald with the sore neck, the one who dragged the story to light.

And there you are—as the late lamented Grimaldi used to say when he turned his initial somerset in the Drury Lane pantomime.

This chapter is short, but, to use the delicate, redolent phrase of Mr. Henry James, "it is meaty."

Chapter III.

In Newman the prohibition law is seventeen years old. To preserve its effectual purity a reward was offered to informers. Said informers to give evidence of a breach of the ordinance.

Now comes one Detective Suttons from Indianapolis with a pretty daughter Katie, leaving a lover of said pretty daughter in the town whence he came. Being a jovial, pleasant man he secures drink and is missed from the gathering at the town-pump. Aforesaid drink consists of whisky; is bought in bottles; is not drank, but labeled and preserved for future use. Use, as heretofore mentioned, is found for it. It—bottled whisky—is produced on trial Fuller et al., fined $750. They pay it without a murmur, but their customers are angry—openly accuse Detective Suttons of being a detective.

Stung with this reproach Suttons goes to Pound's hardware shop and claims his revolver.

Now tread easy, for one is on the tail of a tragedy.

Enter one Arthur Craig, a beautifully dressed young man from Indianapolis.

"So you come sneakin' round here arter my darter!"

Thus Suttons.

"I cawn't hold any conference with you."

Thus Arthur, mildly.

"Ping!"

That was Mr. Suttons' newly-cleaned revolver, and it missed fire.

"Bing-bang!"

Those were the two shots that went out of the revolver of Mr. Craig and into the head of Mr. Sutton. Fire not missed.

"Say! Ye'r me pris'ner!"

That was the remark of the City Marshal as he dragged Mr. Craig away and—took him down to the station and put him on a train for Indianapolis.

That was the outcome of the little affair.

Was it?

Katie Suttons was married to one Arthur Craig a few weeks ago and there you are—to plagiarize Mr. Grimaldi once more.

Chapter IV.

So the scene shifts. There is no especial reason why a reporter should not have a scene-shifter—men who paint their faces and repeat other people's words have one. That's where the reporter and actor differ. For, be it understood, the reporter "gets off" his own words and paints other people's faces. The actor paints nothing but his own face and other people's towns.

The scene shifts.

While all this merry business was rippling on Mr. Pounds had other things to trouble him; so had the Hon. S. M. Long. Nephew "Jimmie" Hughes was going it hard. Now, when a young man chews gum and goes it hard and all that, it is no wonder that his kinsfolk are troubled. At all events Jimmie's were. The old people out on the farm were heart-broken.

"Keep him at work," said his father.

"But the poor boy says it makes his heart beat too fast," said his good mother.

Now what in the name of all that is cardiacal are you going to do with a boy whose heart beats too fast?

"Let it beat!" said Uncle Long, but he was unkind.

There was a little servant girl at the house who felt a pure and noble pity for that heart. And pity, it need not be said, is akin to—$30,000 suits for breach of promise. She was 15, this pretty thing. Red gold hair she had—just the hue of the hair of Titian's "Venetian Lady" that hangs in Dresden gallery. Eyes that were half violet and half brown; a most "kisse-worthie" mouth as dear, fine Chaucer said; an impertinent nose and a saucy chin; a white fascinating throat; an irresistible, trim little figure—this was the little serving maid at Papa Hughes'.

Is it any wonder that Mr. "Jimmie" Hughes, the son and heir, became a home-keeping youth.

Well, no.

Mr. Anthony Comstock would have followed his example. So would you and I and the man who lives next door.

Rather!

Chapter V.

What was the name of this delicious bit of rural femininity? Bank on Lulu Cranford. That was her name and—worse luck!—is her name today. Her home lay well out from town. There her mother and sister and two brothers lived. "Old man" Cranford has gone away. Newman has not seen him for five years. Neither has his family.

"Where is he?"

"Well," said Deacon Cox, "we dunno. Some says he is in Arcola an' some says as he aint."

"What was his business?"

"Well, his business was drinkin' hard cider," replied Deacon Cox.

But the little family struggled on; kept the home together. The hollyhocks swayed in the garden-plot in front; the red geranium flourished in the tin watering-pot on the gate-post; the flies swarmed in and out of the musty, wee rooms; the red and yellow quilt on the bed in the "parlor" faded a trifle; the old dog "Hank" died; the elder boy was put to work, and—Lulu was a serving-maid at Squire Hughes' big farm four miles from the village.

Poor little, pretty thing! She went about her daily work—tossed up the pillows and aired the sheets; made her own frocks; looked at her own pretty face mirrored in the cracked looking-glass that hung in her garret window.

Moreover, she pitied the heart of one James W. Hughes—and both he and his heart beat too fast.

And Papa Hughes and Mamma Hughes began to take alarm when they found that Jimmie's heart-beats carromed on Lulu's heart-beats.

The wealthy squire's son in love with the serving-maid; Cophetua and the beggar-maid; a Tennysonian idyl.

Under these awful circumstances—Lulu is nothing but a fine, womanly, beautiful girl—"Jimmie" was sent to the West. Lincoln, in fact.

Then death stepped in. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were dead. Jimmie was wealthy and his own master. He came back and found Lulu a lovely, lonely thing in a shabby cottage.

And he came out like a man and asked her to marry him. Well done. He loved her—then.

Chapter VI.

So affairs drifted on. Lulu grew to 16; had just turned 17. There were long rides and drives on the pleasant roads that twist away from Newman; there were trystings at the town-pump when the band—the barber and telegraph operator—played; there were long and lonely walks, when low, sweet words were said; this and all the tender things that make old age feel young again.

This!

This and one other thing that makes one itch to mix a cocktail of Jimmie and a cow-hide.

The wedding was set for the early autumn of last year; friends were invited; even the editor of the *News* heard of the rumor.

Jimmie vanished.

He went to Imo, Mo. Married a young woman of money. Wrote and sent never a word. And Lulu waited—hopeful, and brave, and heart-broken.

Did he come?

A little, white thing came first and lay on the young girl's heart and laughed and cooed, and beat its baby fists against her sad face. Isn't this a pretty story? It makes one think so well of mankind that one wishes one were a dog.

Said James W. Hughes went off and got married. He got rid of his property—the deed is recorded—and went to another State. What did this bit of a 17 year-old girl do? Nothing.

But her mother sent for Lawyer McPherson of Tuscola. And the result is that suit has been begun for $30,000. Perhaps Mr. James Washington Hughes will pay this; perhaps Uncle Honorable Long of the Newman Bank will pay it; perhaps No-one will. If so, No-one is a scoundrel.

The Hon. S. M. Long and Squire Pounds—both uncles of the "Jimmie" Hughes—admit his responsibility for that wee, white thing. But they add that he is poor now and has spent his heritage. The case will be tried in the autumn term. And then?

Chapter VII.

What does Newman think of it?

Newman opinion as collected at the town-pump is best voiced in the words of One-Armed Veteran J. R. Cox, deacon and grocery-shopkeeper.

Said he:

"Jimmy Hughes is 5 feet 11—army height. I was in the army. Enlisted when I was 16 years old; arm shot off at the second battle of Bull Run; invalided before I was 18; pension of $36 a month; hope for more; was sent to Clifbourne Hospital at Washington, D. C.; arm cut off; went home and was at school for a year; made County Recorder at Greensburg, Decatur County, Ind., and served four years; then here—been in Newman ever since."

"And Jimmie Hughes?"

Said Mr. Cox: "He is a dark, stale, say-nothing fellow, with a small mustache and he weighs 140 pounds. He spent lots of money and was a great fellow down here.

"As I was going to say, when you interrupted me," he continued, "this is the best Republican township in the State. There are 450 voters and we Republicans have 200 majority. And, you know, we have 160 old veterans in our lodge. We make Douglas County Republican. There are three townships in the county that roll up big Democratic majorities—Arcolo, Bourbon, and Boudrey. But with our big Republican majority of 160 we knock 'em out."

Thus Deacon Cox.

"And Lulu Cranford?"

"Well," said the deacon, with a deliberation that reminded one of Gen. Grant's quiet way at Richmond, "well, if any one has a word to say against Lulu Cranford they will have to reckon with an old, one-armed fellow who fought with the old Seventh—the first regiment that went out from Indiana."

There is an "old vet" for you.

And God and Lincoln made a good many like him.

What does Newman think of it all? Ask Editor Hancock. He is up with the times if he is not up with Lindley Murray. And he said: "Yes, I hope that poor girl will win her case—she has been ill-treated."

These are the words used by Editor Dick Hancock. And he stood by the town-pump as he used them.

He is deeply interested in the case recorded in the Douglas County Court as that of "Cranford vs. Hughes."

This, then, is a romance of country life—the story of a wee village nestling among the rich wheat-stacks of Illinois. It is nothing but the old, old story.

VANCE THOMPSON.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS SENT TO CANADA.

Minneapolis People Said to Be Keeping Valuable Witnesses Out of the Way.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—[Special.]—Special Agent Boudinot has been telegraphed from Washington to remain here to testify in the census-padding cases and he has wired Superintendent Porter to send copies of his correspondence on the subject before Wednesday, when the case against Louis Hageman, the first of the enumerators arrested, comes to trial. Other arrests will follow this week as fast as the men can be found. Information comes from a reliable source that, with the aid and connivance of those who are soon to be prosecuted for conspiracy, many enumerators had been quietly moved across the border to Canada, there to remain till the trouble is over. When the charges were first made and the enumerators arrested there was a great tumult and many an enumerator quaked in his boots, though in public he put on a bold front. Two weeks ago several members of the Minneapolis Business-Men's Union put their heads together and as a result each enumerator was supplied with $25 and a ticket to Canada. They lost no time in going. As long as the money lasted the enumerators were happy. The extradition treaty with Canada covered nothing like census frauds and they were safe. But the question of finance came up and they used what little money they had remaining in telegraphing for more funds. None came and they began to threaten that unless their expense money was kept ready they would return and give up everything. It was yesterday decided in Minneapolis to raise the money and for the present at least to keep them safe in the Queen's Dominion.

AFTER THE CANADIAN TIMBER THIEVES.

The United States Government Preparing to Put a Stop to Their Operations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—[Special.]—The lumber stealing by Canadians along the northern border of Minnesota has become so extensive that the Government has concluded to put a stop to it. A large expedition headed by four agents will leave Duluth about Aug. 1 and will head in a northwesterly direction, its destination being the western portion of Rainy Lake. The four officers of the law and the Interior Department will be instructed to continue their work as far as in their judgment it seems best, and no time is fixed for their return. The expedition was decided on by the heads of the Interior and War Departments after examination of a report by a special agent who made a trip along the northern boundary of the State. He reported that on the Big and Little Rainy Rivers great quantities of logs were being run into the lake and across to the Canadian border. These had been cut from Government land. The work was being carried on under the direction of Canadian lumber firms, and was performed by Canadian half-breeds and by some of the dwellers on this side of the line, who were probably not aware that they were engaged in a fraudulent operation. The special agent estimated that in these two rivers there were 75,000,000 feet of logs, and perhaps as much more was being got away with at other points along the boundary line. An effort will be made to secure this in the name of the Government, and as soon as the logs have been found by the agents and branded with the Government stamps, which the agents take with them, they will be held at all hazards.

RED-SKINNED MURDERERS SHOT DOWN.

Five of "The Kid's" Band of Apaches Killed by the Soldiers.

TUCSON, Ari., July 20.—[Special.]—It is now definitely known that of the eight Apaches who murdered Sheriff Reynolds and a Deputy and escaped all save three have been killed. "The Kid" and two others are at large. Detachments of troops from all the forts are out with hopes of intercepting them. Lieut. Michel, with scouts, has been in pursuit since the fight Friday, in which one of the renegades was killed. Three mountain Apache renegades came in and surrendered to the troops.

A JUDGMENT FROM ABOVE.

WHAT THE REV. F. J. BROBST THINKS OF THE LAKE PEPIN DISASTER.

God's Warning to Sunday Excursionists—The Tornado Sent as a Rebuke to Their Sinfulness—Disobeyed His Express Will—The Divine Being Controls the Elements—Too Much Rosewater Theology Preached—Sabbath Desecration Is Disastrous to Bodily Health and Morality.

The Rev. Frank J. Brobst discussed the Lake Pepin disaster in his sermon yesterday morning at the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The tornado which swept across Lake Gervais and then down the Mississippi to Lake City destroying property and causing the death of over a hundred persons, was, in his opinion, a direct judgment from God, sent to rebuke their sinfulness in going upon a Sunday excursion, and intended as a warning to the rest of the world. The text chosen by the preacher was as follows:

If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words:

Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob, thy father; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Isaiah, 58th chapter, 13 and 14 verses.

"Last Sabbath day was one of the most terrible in history," he said. "It was a day full of horror. A disaster of a dreadful nature swept down upon scores of individuals who, instead of following these instructions, were engaged in doing their own pleasure, exercising their own personal whims and caprices. With no regard for God's wish or law they embarked on a boat for a pleasure excursion across the lake. The sky grew dark, and nature put on her most dreadful aspect. The tornado came howling and shrieking along, seized upon their craft, and whelmed it in the deep waters.

Disobeyed His Will.

"It seems the more harrowing when we consider they were going in the teeth of God's commands, disobeying his express will. The surroundings, so entirely godless, were seemingly so secure, so safe. Then the storm came and showed their utter helplessness before this frightful judgment. Thus, in all his walks and ways, man is seemingly so strong, choosing his own path, his own surroundings; but see the utter helplessness of the creature when the judgment descends upon him and finds him in his guilt and transgression.

"The question arises in our minds: If this was God's judgment, why did his judgment not fall upon others as well? Let us remember that God is lenient and merciful. It is but occasionally that his judgment is pronounced and executed in this world, so that men may stop in the midst of life for a moment and see that God is not dead. He speaks now and again in a way that shows that God is not asleep.

"I say to you that this event is providential. We might say of it that it is terrible, it happened Sunday, it was due to human carelessness. But this explanation will not suffice. The storm gathered above, the waters surged mightily below, and the winds howled aloud their fearful meaning. Shall we say that it was only the elements, only insensate forces? Who directs these forces and uses them for his great purposes?

God Controls the Elements.

"The world was made for man; the sun rises and sets for man; the winds blow and the seasons come and go for the creature man. It is God who made and controls the world and the elements for the express benefit of man. This world is symbolical of another world. It is symbolical of him who bids the winds to blow, the waters to heave; of him who bid the tempest seize the boat and turn it over; of him who bids the awful waves to open their mouths and swallow up those who were overriding his statutes, desecrating the holy institution of the Sabbath day.

"We have too much rosewater and lavender theology preached to us in these days. We are told we will get to Heaven anyhow. It is the theology of narrow minds, a one-eyed theology, to look upon the soft side of God's character and to ignore the other side. Were those upon whom a fearful judgment has just been visited greater sinners than others? No, they were not. It was symbolical of the judgment which will overtake all who continue to transgress and sin. God's raging storm thus speaks to the world, saying: Unless you repent you shall also perish.

"Sabbath desecration brings disaster in many ways—disaster to the bodily health, disaster to all morality. When Mayors Wentworth and Medill enforced the Sunday laws in this city divorces fell off 70 per cent. This continual desecration of the Sabbath will be disastrous. It is God's law. Who will suffer most when the judgment comes? Those who are chosen to execute the law and those who are the immediate agents of its desecration."

WHO ROBBED MRS. BLISS OF HER JEWELS?

The Thief Not Yet Found—The Reward for His Detection Increased.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—[Special.]—George Bliss, the New York City banker and business partner of Vice-President Levi P. Morton, and at whose North Broadway cottage here a few days since diamonds and jewelry valued from $10,000 to $15,000 mysteriously disappeared, has increased the reward from $1,000 to $2,500 for the recovery of the missing property. In the Bliss cottage are many male and female servants, and so strongly convinced is Mr. Bliss of their honesty and fidelity that not until a late hour yesterday would he consent to their being interrogated. They were questioned by a magistrate, but it is understood that nothing of an important character was elicited. The thief must have been thoroughly familiar with the premises or else was skillfully posted by a confederate. It was thought that possibly the missing articles had been mislaid, but the family say that the premises have been searched thoroughly and no trace of the missing property can be found.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S LECTURING TOUR.

She Will Inform the West Regarding Leaders of Society.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frank Leslie arrived on the City of Rome today. She spoke most sneeringly of De Leuville, saying: "I left New York as Mrs. Leslie, and it is my earnest wish to retain my name. I have had a lot of annoyance from that Marquis de Leuville, but really the best thing to do is to let such a person alone. He is an idiot."

Then she spoke of her determination to go on the lecture platform.

"I shall go all through the West, a part of the country about which I am ashamed to say I know very little."

"When does your lecturing trip begin, Mrs. Leslie?"

"Oct. 16. My subject will be what I believe is a very interesting one—'The Leaders of Society, from Henry VIII. to the Prince of Wales.'"

SAYS HE MISTOOK HIM FOR A BEAR.

E. J. Ferguson Fatally Shot by C. J. Lord at Farwell, Mich.

FARWELL, Mich., July 20.—[Special.]—E. J. Ferguson was picking berries in the woods at Silver Lake today, when C. J. Lord shot him through the heart at twenty paces. Lord says he mistook Ferguson for a bear.

RICH TIN MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

An English Syndicate Hopes to Work Them with Great Profit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—[Special.]—From present indications California will have in the near future a new industry, rivaling in importance even the taking of gold from the bowels of the earth. The new industry is the mining at great profit of tin ore near San Jacinto, San Bernardino County. Twenty-seven years ago tin deposits were found in this neighborhood, but the value of the discoveries did not seem to be appreciated. In fact little is known in this country about mining and working tin ores. Negotiations have just been concluded whereby the San Jacinto tin mines will pass into the hands of an English syndicate with large experience in the treatment of these ores, and these men, who own tin mines near Swansea, Wales, pronounce the California ores nearly three times as rich as the Welch ores they have been operating with fair profit. The formation of the country where the mines are situated is similar to that where the best tin mines exist. Within the radius of a few miles there are over fifty veins bearing ore. Experts say the ore has all the characteristics of a permanent deposit. The treatment of tin ores is in many respects like that given silver-bearing lead ores. The high price prevailing for tin will make this a most valuable industry for the State, and the railroad now running in the vicinity of the mines makes transportation easy.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO.

An Extension of Time Granted Edison's Agent to Complete His Contract.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20.—The Government has granted Mr. Peniche, representing Edison, an extension of six months to establish a postal phonograph system.

The representative of the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Line has informed the Government here that all the company's steamers coming from Spain are fumigated.

The rolling-stock for the Cirdan railway, through the Valley of Mexico, has arrived and the road will be opened to the public Aug. 1.

The branch of the Mexican railway to Pachuca is nearly finished. The contractors of the Southern railway have relinquished their contracts. The National and Central railroads have each ordered ten Baldwin locomotives.

Arrangements have been made for the payment of the Government debt to the Senora railway in installments of $30,000 monthly the first payment to be made Aug. 1.

Terrible heat is reported on the Pacific coast.

Guillermo Pon, special envoy of San Salvador, has requested an audience with President Diaz.

EXTENSIVE MACHINE WORKS DESTROYED.

The Establishment of J. C. Todd at Paterson, N. J., Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—The extensive machine works of J. C. Todd, one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of about $150,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The Todd machine works was the principal establishment in the United States for making hemp and rope machinery.

CORNING, Ia., July 20.—[Special.]—The elevators of Farrington & Reynolds were nearly destroyed by fire tonight. The contents were chiefly baled hay. The buildings were insured, but the contents were not.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Slope House at Short Mountain Colliery, Lykens, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire today. Loss, $50,000; covered by insurance. The destruction of this building will throw several hundred men out of employment for some months.

DEATH OF A HERO IN A HOTEL FIRE.

John Johnson Suffocated After Saving More than a Dozen Lives.

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—[Special.]—John Johnson, a hod-carrier, was this morning suffocated in the Commercial Hotel. There were over 100 people in the place when a disastrous fire broke out at 4:10 a. m., and firemen found it impossible to get into the place. Johnson ran in the burning building and carried out a dozen girls. He then entered a room in which two drunken men slept and, after arousing them, was overcome by heat and fell to the floor. He crawled under a bed in the blinding smoke and was badly burned before death ensued from suffocation. C. J. Hoffman will die of injuries received and Rondo Landon, who jumped out of a window, is seriously injured. The financial loss is small, but about twenty people were more or less burned. Johnson, the hero who lost his life, formerly lived somewhere in Pennsylvania.

WILL MEET ON THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Participants in the Fight at Lexington, Mo., to Have a Reunion.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—A meeting of all surviving participants in the battle and siege of Lexington, Mo., Sept. 12 to 20, 1861, has been called to take place on the battle-ground there Sept. 16, 17, and 18, 1890, to ascertain the location of and part taken by the several commands, make correct maps, and gather historical data. Among the important points to settle is what Union troops took part in the famous and desperate charge on the hospital, was the occupation of and firing from the hospital by Gen. Price's forces justified, and was the slaughter of his men found fighting the Union side and wounded right, or was either or both of these acts violations of the law of war?

ANOTHER SMASH-UP ON THE MONON.

A Cow on the Track the Cause of a Fatal Accident.

DELPHI, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—The north-bound Monon vestibule-train, due here at 3 o'clock, struck a cow lying on the track seven miles north of this place this morning. The engine and three cars left the track, the engine landing in a wheat field outside of the right of way. Engineer Strope of Lafayette, the oldest engineer on the road, was scalded to death. Fireman McDonald was thrown through the top of the cab into the field, forty feet from the track, and escaped with a few bruises. The wreck was soon cleared up and trains were running in a few hours.

A Victory for the Bell Telephone.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 20.—[Special.]—The Bell Telephone company secured in the United States Court here last night a perpetual injunction against the Long Telephone company restraining it from making or using any telephones made on a patent claimed by Charles Long on the ground that this patent was an infringement. The Bell company has thus defeated its last rival in this State.

Trainmen in Session at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—[Special.]—Five hundred railroad trainmen assembled at the union meeting of their brotherhood here this morning. Special trains brought them from New York and Pennsylvania and all the New England States. No action of general importance was taken other than the passage of resolutions against Sunday work, favoring a National federation of all railroad men, protesting against State federations and the passage of the bill now pending in Congress requiring the use of automatic couplers and power brakes on freight-trains.

Racing Homing Pigeons.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—[Special.]—Homing pigeons owned by C. B. Gale and Christopher Wagner of Detroit were today released at North Manchester, Ind., 170 miles from Detroit. The birds started at 9:31 a. m. and at 2:36 p. m. two of Mr. Gale's birds reached home. Four minutes later three of Mr. Wagner's pigeons came in. The others arrived within an hour.

CHARGED WITH KILLING THE ENGINEER.

Fireman Roadhouse Placed Under Arrest at Van Wert, O.

VAN WERT, O., July 20.—[Special.]—The shocking murder of Engineer Vandevender of the Cincinnati, Jackson, and Mackinaw while on his engine, and the probable fatal wounding of his fireman, Sam Roadhouse, resulted today in the arrest of the latter charged with the crime. He protests his innocence, and sticks to his first statement that they were both assaulted by unknown men after they left the first station south of this place. Being injured himself the theory is that they engaged in a fight, the result of several days' quarrel, and that Vandevender struck him first, knocking him down and inflicting the wounds on the back of Roadhouse's head by his falling on the coal in the tender. The supposition is that Roadhouse awaited an opportunity and then beat Vandevender on the head with a hammer, which was found in the cab covered with blood.

A man, however, answering the description of Blair Mock, who was sent to the penitentiary on Vandevender's testimony, and whom he swore he would kill when released, was at Enterprise shortly before the arrival of the train and asked if Vandevender would be on that train. He then disappeared and has not been seen since. Detectives are searching for Mock, but in the meantime Roadhouse will be held.

SOLD SOME FRAUDULENT TICKETS.

Two Swindlers Rescued from an Excited Mob of Their Dupes.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—A peculiarly heartless case of swindling, in which the victims have all been among the poorest and most ignorant of the city's people, has just come to light on the East Side.

The swindler is P. Arnson, the proprietor of a "bank and passage" office at No. 78 Canal street, who has had the assistance of Louis Silikowitz, his soliciting agent, in furthering his scheme of plunder. The method employed by these men was to go among the recently arrived Russian and Polish immigrants anxious to bring their relatives to this country and sell them on the installment plan bogus railroad and steamship tickets. Saturday evening a mob of several hundred excited Russian and Polish Hebrews gathered about the door of the office, and Arnson and Silikowitz were taken to the station house for protection.

It is said that there are several hundred people in Hamburg now waiting to come over who have these bogus tickets.

COUNT SCHWAB'S MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Boston Hebrews Honor the Eccentric Philanthropist.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—[Special.]—Boston Jews unveiled a monument today at their picturesque cemetery here in memory of Count Schwab. The Count died about a year ago. He was a unique character and figured prominently in philanthropic movements. His life and antecedents were veiled in mystery, however, and his efforts were not always heartily received and the Count was sometimes denominated a crank. His chief work was in aiding Union soldiers and after the war in attempting to form a museum of mementos of fallen heroes. The monument is seven feet in height and contains an inscription, with the name of the deceased, the date of his death, and the words: "A friend of humanity." On either side of the monument were granite vases presented by the Progress Club. The exercises were under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Society, and the rabbis of the church participated.

DIED OF AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Charles A. Taylor, a St. Louis Newspaper Man, Found Dead in Bed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—[Special.]—Charles A. Taylor, for the last twenty years connected with the press of this city in various capacities, died at 2:30 o'clock today from an overdose of morphia self-administered. Mr. Taylor had long been a great sufferer from nervous affections and for relief resorted to the use of opiates.

VISITED BY A VIOLENT ELECTRIC STORM.

Several Persons Killed by Lightning in the Vicinity of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—A severe rain and electric storm visited this city and vicinity this evening. At Milnerburg lightning struck a shed, instantly killing Victor Marchaud, fatally injuring Edgar Charles, and seriously injuring Edward Williams. At Gentilly road a dairyman was killed in the same way and a man was seriously injured at Spanish Port by an electrical shock.

Grand Army Reunion Committee's Request.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The Reunion Committee of the Grand Army Encampment earnestly desires the names of all organizations that have secured through local members and without application to the committee their own accommodations. The names of organizations with names of presiding officer and Secretary and the place and hour of meeting should be sent before Aug. 1. The committee also desires that all military and naval organizations that contemplate holding reunions during encampment week and have not already notified the committee should do so at once. Notices should be sent to J. Payson Bradley, Chairman Reunion Committee, No. 2A Beach street, Boston, Mass.

The Drought in Missouri Broken.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—The Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture furnishes the following weather and crop bulletin for the week just past: The rainfall has been normal. The drought that has been prevailing in Missouri for the last month is broken. Although the rains have been local in character all sections and nearly all localities have had good rains. The corn crop has been severely injured by the drought, but the rains of the last week will greatly improve it. The hay crop has been harvested under favorable conditions. While the yield is reported as light the quality is given as fine.

To Help the Striking Waiters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—President Pomeroy of the Chicago local union arrived here today for the purpose of aiding the striking waiters. Nothing of importance developed at the meeting here this morning. The officers of the Cook's Union, upon whom the strikers were relying for support, today resigned their respective offices. Their employers gave them the alternative of so doing or being dismissed. They determined upon the former course, and consequently the union is minus a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. It is probable that the union will elect officers tomorrow.

Camp-Meeting at Bay View.

BAY VIEW, Mich., July 20.—[Special.]—Today was a big Sunday at the Bay View camp-meeting. An audience of several thousand assembled in the auditorium at 10 o'clock to hear Bishop Walden and again at 2 in the afternoon to hear the Rev. Dr. Fiske, President of Albion College. Evangelist Bitler preached to a large audience at night. Several other meetings were held during the day, which has been an important one in the camp-meeting calendar. Extensive preparations are making for the fifteenth anniversary Wednesday.

Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. H. C. Mabie today resigned the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church in this city to accept the secretaryship of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, to which he was recently elected. He will take charge of his work Sept. 1, and leave then for a five months' missionary tour of Asia. He will be succeeded here by the Rev. Dr. George M. Stone of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Mabie's headquarters will be in Chicago.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Paul Frank, a young man from Chicago, was drowned at Omaha yesterday.

The drought in southwestern Iowa was broken yesterday by a heavy fall of rain.

The engine drawing the fast mail train struck James Mitchell, a rich deaf mute, at Du Quoin, Ill., yesterday, killing him instantly.

John Banta, aged 19, whose parents live in Indianapolis, was drowned while bathing in Tippecanoe, near Springboro, Ind., yesterday.

REPUBLICS AT WAR.

San Salvador and Guatemala Engage in Combat.

THE FORMER CLAIMS VICTORY

Which Is Doubted by the Latter's Representatives.

THE WAR STRENGTH OF BOTH.

Mexico Willing to Recognise Gen. Ezeta as President of Salvador.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF BARILLAS.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20.—[Special.]—The long-threatened war has broken out between Guatemala and Salvador, according to official advices received by the new confidential agent of the provisional Government of San Salvador. Señor Geronimo Pou, who arrived here last night from San Salvador. It began without the usual formalities of a declaration of war, and for his country Señor Pou claims the first victory.

The Outbreak No Surprise.

"Before I left San Salvador," said Señor Pou, "war was threatened with Guatemala, and that it has come as soon as it has should not be a surprise to any one who understands the political situation of the two republics. San Salvador has stood upon the defensive. Guatemala has chosen to interfere in our domestic politics by trying to put into power a President not our own free choice. We sent forces to the frontier to repel any attempted invasion of San Salvador, and it appears by my telegrams that they were all needed there. On the 5th inst. we had 9,000 well-equipped men along the Rio Paz, but I believe there are now fully 16,000 along the frontier. I understand that the Guatemala forces number 20,000."

First Blood for Salvador.

Señor Pou then laid before me telegrams from Gen. Ezeta, which in substance are as follows: "In the field, July 17.—The Guatemalian forces, under command of Gen. Villavicencio, invaded Salvadoran territory, near Elcora, today and were repulsed by us." "July 18. The enemy 9,000 strong, yesterday invaded San Salvador. Our forces bravely repulsed them, causing their complete rout. Many pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, and hundreds of stacks of arms were captured by us. I have given orders to advance into Guatemala." Señor Pou says Gen. Villavicencio was born in San Salvador, but his services have been purchased by Guatemala for $20,000. The Salvadoran army is armed with Remington rifles, machine guns, and mountain batteries, and is generally well equipped with plenty of money.

Probable Allies.

The Salvadoran forces are inferior in numbers to those of Guatemala, but Señor Pou says he has received advices that disaffection has occurred in the army of Guatemala, and two battalions have refused to proceed to the frontier, which, he thinks, will have the effect of equalizing matters. Gen. Ezeta is commanding the movements of the Salvadoran forces. There had arrived at San Salvador, before Señor Pou set out, envoys from Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the purpose of treating the probable difficulties between Salvador and Guatemala. Señor Pou says that in the present war between the two countries Nicaragua and Costa Rica will become the allies of San Salvador, from the fact that should San Salvador be worsted it would be annexed to Guatemala and both the countries above named would be at the mercy of the conquerors.

Honduras to Aid Guatemala.

Señor Pou received today a telegram from Gen. Ezeta stating that an alliance had been formed between Guatemala and Honduras and that they had declared war against San Salvador. Gen. Ezeta wires that he has invaded Guatemala and is marching toward the Guatemalan Capital, opening everywhere a victorious road.

President Diaz and Gen. Ezeta.

Señor Pou, referring to the telegram sent by President Diaz in reply to one from Gen. Ezeta asking the recognition of his Government, says that President Diaz's message was printed as it was received and was not altered. It was thoroughly understood throughout Salvador, before M. Pou left that President Diaz was willing to recognize Gen. Ezeta's Government if it was the will of the people of that country. "If the telegram had been altered to read as claimed," said Señor Pou, "I wouldn't have come here as the confidential agent, but as a fully accredited Minister from Salvador. The telegram has been doctored somewhere else than in Salvador."

There is no mistake that Señor Pou is excited over the news of the alliance between Honduras and Guatemala, but he says that Gen. Ezeta is prepared to meet any exigency, the amicable relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica being assured against Guatemala and her ally.

The Other Side.

The latest wire news received by the Guatemalan Legation is that Gen. Barillas has received in public audience Señors Castro and Larios, Ministers from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in relation to the peace of Central America. Gen. Barillas, in reply to De Castro, said: "My Government has pronounced, ever since I came into power, the word peace. It continues to pronounce it still, because peace is the first necessity of a people. Nevertheless this peace ought to be decorous and noble, and under the present circumstances even more, it should be staple and beneficial through out all Central America.

Doubting the Reports.

Minister Dieguez of Guatemala doubts the authenticity of the report of a battle between the troops of Guatemala and Salvador. He says that the only dispatches he received are from points in Salvador where it is known that the press censorship is in force. "I have asked my Government," said Minister Dieguez, "what truth there is in the published reports here, but, being Sunday, have not received any reply. Probably I shall tomorrow. Our forces are well armed with Remington rifles, Gatling guns, and mountain batteries, and if San Salvador has 16,000 men in the field we have nearly double that number. While it is true that we have not a big fund in the Treasury, everybody in the country will come to the front with money in case there be war."

It is the general opinion here that in case there be war between Guatemala and San Salvador the first-named country will be victorious owing to its superior forces. Minister Dieguez emphatically denies that there has been any dissatisfaction in the army of Guatemala.

Tomorrow will beyond question develop the actual condition of affairs in Central America, as by treaty between Mexico and Guatemala each Government may use any lines belonging to either country for official business free of charge.

How Menendez Died.

Señor Pou says that President Menendez died from apoplexy caused by seeing the body of Meleslo Marcial stretched on the floor of the White House after he had been

assassinated by Menendez. Señor Pou gives details of the attack on the White House of Marcial similar to those already printed.

Marcial rebelled because President Menendez desired his successor to be Julio Interiano, a man strongly allied with the interests of Guatemala, and an unpopular candidate with both the citizens and the army of San Salvador. Marcial's pronunciamento was against the succession of Interiano and not against the Menendez Government, everybody being thoroughly satisfied with his Administration.

No Revolution in San Salvador.

The night of these happenings there was a large military force in San Salvador, and it appears that the troops were in accord with the movement to protect the country from the elevation of Interiano to the Presidency. Interiano was arrested and locked up for a day only, when he was released by Gen. Ezeta, Interiano giving his word that he would not foment any difficulty. The day after the fatal events all the business houses were again opened and everything was running as usual.

One of the first acts of the provisional President was to release all the political leaders throughout the country. Parnito Alvarez, Estanislas Perez, Rafaeo Mesa, ex-Secretary under the Menendez Government; Narciso Aveles, Regino Monterosa, Prudencio Alzaro, Joaquin Perez, and Silva Mayorge are the names of the principal malcontents who have left San Salvador, and to whom Gen. Ezeta offered passports and escorts. With the exception of Mesa, Señor Pou says, these men are revolutionary characters.

"There is not, nor has there been anarchy in San Salvador," said Señor Pou. "There has been absolute peace in every department of the Republic. It is thoroughly understood by our people that Gen. Ezeta is only our provisional President, and that he will not attempt to force himself upon the Republic as President. Candidates are active throughout the country for the position, but it is a good-natured contest, there being nothing like assassinations or disorders or pronunciamentos in any department, as reported. The Republic, within itself, is at entire peace, notwithstanding all the false newspaper articles to the contrary. What we want is a President of our own choice, and do not propose that an outside power shall interfere in our national affairs.

"I officially deny the reports of uprisings, assassinations, and other things that have been circulated derogatory to the condition of San Salvador. The telegram to the effect that Gen. Ezeta has threatened to shoot the families of those men who have gone to other countries since the 22d and has blown up houses with dynamite are baseless fabrications. Gen. Ezeta, upon being made provisional president issued a proclamation of amnesty to all political exiles, and that they are taking advantage of the desire is evidenced by the return of Gen. Fabior Moran from San Francisco. It is Gen. Ezeta's idea to endeavor by proclamation to bring back all of the refugees to the country. Gen. Moran has, without question, been well received and has been welcomed by the Provisional President and by a special committee, who awaited his arrival at the port."

President Barillas to Resign.

It is rumored that President Barillas of Guatemala talks of resigning.

Gen. Barrudia, the Guatemalan refugee, has left Oaxaca to take part in the war. He will probably raise the standard of revolt in Guatemala.

[Of the five Central American Republics involved in the pending issue the most northerly is Guatemala, which is Mexico's immediate neighbor. Guatemala's area is 46,800 square miles and its population in 1887 was 1,357,000, of whom a third were of European descent and the rest aboriginal or "Indian." The internal debt in 1886 was $4,571,417. The external debt $8,300,000, with $1,800,000 arrears of interest, besides a floating debt of unknown amount. The army consists nominally of about 2,200 men, with an enrolled militia of 38,000. The total exports for 1886, consisting chiefly of coffee and indigo, were valued at $6,736,462, and the imports at $3,235,803.

Honduras has an area of 46,400 square miles, with a population in 1884 of 458,000. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aborigines. The fraction of the people tracing descent from Europeans, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific Coast and in the town of Santa Rosas. The active army consists of 880 men, with 1,500 militia. The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of cattle, mahogany, hides, and India rubber, aggregating about $1,600,000 annually, while the imports of cotton goods, silks, and hardware reach nearly the same figure. The foreign debt exceeds $27,000,000, most of which was raised professedly to build an inter-oceanic railroad from Puerto Cortez on the Atlantic to the Bay of Fonzeca on the Pacific coast.

San Salvador is a small State in area, embracing only 7,225 square miles, but it had a population of 651,130 in 1886, including whites, mixed, and aborigines. Its silver and iron mines are profitably operated. Its principal agricultural products are indigo, coffee, sugar, and balsam. Its imports for the year 1886 were worth $2,427,643, and its exports $4,754,648. The army numbers 2,000 men, with 12,000 militia. Despite pronunciamentos and disturbances it is a thriving commonwealth, keeping its expenditures generally within its revenues. It has two lines of railway and 1,259 miles of telegraph.

Nicaragua covers 49,500 square miles, but its population in 1883 was only 275,817, among whom the percentage of Europeans or their descendants was very small. There are few towns, and the principal occupation of the people is the raising of cattle. Commerce is naturally restricted, the imports in 1886 aggregating only $1,868,000 and the exports $2,557,000. The leading exports are coffee and india-rubber. Nicaragua has ninety-nine miles of railway in operation and 1,300 miles of telegraph. The army consists of 703 men (397 of whom serve as police), with 9,600 militia. The annual revenue is about $2,000,000 and the debt is a moderate one.

Costa Rica boasts of an active army of 500 men, and on a war footing can command 40,000 militia, as every able-bodied male over 18 is bound to serve. The area of the Republic is 23,000 square miles, the population (in 1888) 182,073. Coffee is the principal product, the crop being about 20,000,000 pounds annually. Bananas are largely exported. The revenue for the same year was $3,000,000, which was slightly in excess of expenditures. The main part of Costa Rica's trade is with England. The Republic has 176 miles of railroad and 390 miles of telegraph.]

ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH A UTOPIA.

A Party of Des Moines Theorists to Test Their Views in Practice.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 20.—[Special.]—During last winter there was organized at University Place, an educational suburb of Des Moines, what was known as an investigating club. The body met once a week and discussed social and economic topics. Among the members of the club were those opposed to the present competitive system of industry. The result was that about a month ago a special meeting was held to devise a plan to escape what they deem the evils of society and put in successful operation the principles which had crystallized in their minds as the result of their investigations. Then followed the organization of the Colony company with the object of founding in some favored spot, probably either in Louisiana or Texas, a community which shall be complete within itself. Among the original members of the company are Earnest B. Gaston, editor of the *Suburban Advocate;* Prof. W. P. Macy of Drake University, C. H. Mershon, E. D. Smith, D. Harrod, and J. P. Meredith, all more or less prominent.

The members of the proposed colony do not exactly indorse Bellamy's views. They give this distinction instead of Bellamy's principle: "From each one according to his ability," to "each one according to his need." Their principle is, "all will have equal opportunity and each will be rewarded according to his need." Each stockholder will contribute $500, and upon his death, resignation, or repulsion the value of his capitalization shall be paid to him or his heirs, but he waives all right to interest or increase. Labor will be paid a certain rate per hour. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Goods will be purchased at the Colonial store at cost with labor time checks. The use of money will be abandoned save for use in intercourse with the outside world before the colony becomes independent. Supreme authority shall rest with individual members, and minority representation in the councils shall be obtained by cumulative voting.

Railway Conductors Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20.—A largely attended meeting of the Order of Railway Conductors was held here today. William J. Maxwell of Philadelphia presided.

After a general discussion of the action of the seceders, resolutions were adopted stating that there is no ground for the present secession movement and urging all conscientious members of the order to set their faces against it.

Well to Remember.

Peoria *Transcript:* It is well enough to spend the surplus in a judicious way, but Congress will please bear in mind that this country is not hankering for a deficit.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

ENGLISH MINISTERS KNOW NOTHING OF BEHRING SEA SENSATIONS.

The Socialistic Grenadiers Sent to South Africa for Three Years as a Punishment for Their Mutiny—A Grasping Rapid Transit Company Defeated by the House of Lords—Patti's Voice Restored in Time to Greet the Advent of a New Prima Donna.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, July 19.—More curious dispatches have been sent here by cable professing to give a further account of the negotiations relating to Behring Sea. The British public is invited to believe that Lord Salisbury addressed a direct threat to Mr. Blaine; that the President declined to explain his views to the Secretary of State; that the President subsequently told the Cabinet that American cruisers ought to deal summarily with British sealers; and that Lord Salisbury learned this privately and surreptitiously, and thereupon told Mr. Blaine that England would take care of her own subjects. This surprising story is received here with some incredulity, but is nevertheless made the occasion for some pretty strong comments on the whole Behring Sea business. The London papers that discuss it are agreed in resisting America's claim. The *Times* sums up by saying: "Behring Sea outside the three-mile limit is just as free to all the world as the English Channel or the Mediterranean, and any attempt to restrict that freedom is a usurpation of well-established rights." Questioned in the House of Commons Thursday Ministers answered that they had received no report touching the President's alleged statement. The mischief done by such a story, if untrue, is considerable. Were it true, in the form stated, we should be within measurable distance of a diplomatic rupture.

Punishing the Socialistic Grenadiers.

The Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards is ordered to South Africa. It is the first time in the history of the Guards that they have been sent abroad except during a war, and it marks the seriousness of the situation from a military point of view. It is for the Guards themselves at once a punishment and a disgrace. It impairs, if it does not destroy, the prestige of this favored and favorite regiment, and leaves an ineffaceable blot on its long record of hitherto untarnished honorable service. The Secretary of State for War refused to answer any questions in the House of Commons relating to the recent mutiny in the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and declined absolutely to state the result of the court of inquiry. The truth is that the inquiry revealed a state of things far worse than anybody suspected. The battalion is honeycombed with disaffection, discontent, and even disloyalty. The socialist emissaries had not been satisfied with working from the outside. They had actually enlisted in the regiment and had been working day and night to foment insubordination, above all things seeking to induce the troops to side with the mob when ordered out to quell a riot. Col. Maitland's harshness had aided this systematic socialistic debauchery, but the root of the trouble lay deeper. The Horse Guards became convinced that there was but one way to deal with it, and the battalion goes into military exile. It starts at three days' notice and remains three years. A certain number of soldiers remain for trial by the court-martial which assembled yesterday. Col. Maitland resigns, and Col. Eaton takes command of the battalion, which sails Tuesday next. Meantime there is witnessed the novel spectacle of guard duty at Buckingham Palace and Marlboro House, performed in part by that Yorkshire line regiment which was ordered up from Portsmouth. The sentries on duty at the gates of these royal residences for the first time within the memory of man are not in Guards' uniform. The white, glazed helmet replaces the bearskin.

London Dock Laborers Causing Trouble.

The disorganization of labor at the London docks is vividly set forth in a statement by a member of one of the great London shipping firms. Steamers, he says, which can be both discharged and loaded in Liverpool in four days, and which before the dock strike occupied eight days in London, now take twelve. Hoping to shorten the time the ship-owners have arranged with the Dock Committee to handle their own cargoes. They are met with every kind of opposition and delay from the Dock Laborers' Union. Work is managed by a foreman elected by the men themselves. The employers of labor have therefore no control over it. The men refuse to work except as suits their convenience. If it rains, or if they have earned enough drink money, or if others want work, they leave off. Importers are complaining and threatening to order their cargoes to Liverpool, where unloading is done in half the time and at half the cost of London. Such is the result of trade union interference with the labor market. There is, in business-men's opinion, serious danger that a considerable portion of the trade of London may be driven away and will stay away.

An Excuse for Its Existence.

The House of Lords has justified its existence by saving London from the latest scheme for making it uninhabitable. Its committee threw out Wednesday the Central London Railway bill. What that bill proposed was nothing less than to hand over to a private corporation the control of six miles of streets. They were to burrow fifty feet underground for their electric railway and to establish stations at their own points, one of them directly opposite the Marble Arch, ruining all that fine quarter. The intricate systems of gas and water pipes and sewers were to take their chances. St. Paul's Cathedral itself was to take its chances, and competent authorities believed the stability of the cathedral's foundations endangered by the proposed operations of this company. The bill had passed the House of Commons. Its promoters have the leading Tory organ on their side, and this journal expressed its indignant surprise that the Lords should presume to differ from the Commons; a novel view for a Tory to take, but the Lords have none the less done a public service, which, however, will require doing again, for the bill will be again brought before Parliament next year.

Monument to a Colonial Minister.

The first monument ever raised in St. Paul's Cathedral to any colonial Englishman was unveiled Thursday by Lord Rosebery. It is a memorial to Mr. Dalley, that Minister of New South Wales who in 1884 sent Australian troops to reinforce the British at Suakim. "We consecrate it," said Lord Rosebery, "with sympathy and reverence to the memory of one who was not merely a colonial minister, but an imperial statesman."

Lord Rosebery Leaves the Council.

Lord Rosebery Tuesday finally resigned the Chairmanship of the London County Council. A chorus of compliments from his colleagues, from the press, and from the general public follows him into retirement. He has done, from one point of view, a very doubtful service by saving the Council from the contempt into which it would but for him have fallen. His record from all other points of view is a very remarkable one. He has shown the power of transacting day by day a great amount of the driest business. He has presided not only over the Council but over its committees. That means five or six hours a day for five or six days a week—not a light task for a man whose time is fully occupied otherwise in politics and private affairs. He has dispelled by his tact and kindness the natural prejudice of the untamed Radical against one of the classes. He has shown tact, and, when occasion required, courage and authority as well. Exiled as Lord Rosebery is from the service of the State by Mr. Gladstone's home rule experiment, he has created a municipal career for himself—governed London, and laid the foundation for Liberal rule in the metropolis if his present Radical supporters are content to follow in his paths. Sir John Lubbock is now expected to succeed him as Chairman. Lord Ripon, whose election was believed to be certain, has declined to stand. His refusal leaves the Radicals, who, for municipal purposes, delight to call themselves progressives, in confusion.

Patti and Her Rival.

Mme. Patti, who sang at a private concert Monday, and at Albert Hall Wednesday, appears to have recovered her voice. She has regained, say the musical critics, the fullness and purity of her middle notes which lately showed signs of wear. Her terms for concerts are now $4,000 for three songs. She does, however, graciously consent to demands for encores without extra charge. Miss Eames, the American prima donna of the Grand Opera, Paris, was heard for the first time in London Monday evening at Lady Ardilaun's concert, in Carleton House Terrace. She arrived from Paris at 8 p. m., and was met at the station by a note saying that Mme. Melba was ill, and would she take her place. She appeared at 11 in Lady Ardilaun's drawing-room, which was crowded with smart people—an absolute stranger. Five minutes later she had a London reputation. Her voice, her presence, and her method captivated this critical company. London had a fresh sensation to talk about and Miss Eames woke on Tuesday morning aware that she had conquered a new world, or at least a new island.

G. W. S.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Thomas Goode Morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Col. Thomas Goode Morrow, until recently the editor and proprietor of the Sunday *Gazette* of this city, died at his residence here today, after a brief illness. He was born in Shelby County, Ohio, the son of a minister. When a boy he entered the Union army as a private in the Fifth Ohio, volunteer infantry, and was subsequently promoted to be a commissioned officer for gallantry on the field of battle. At the close of the war he engaged in newspaper work in Chicago, but soon came to this city and purchased the Sunday *Gazette*, which he edited until a few months ago. He leaves a widow and one son.

James M. Brown.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—James M. Brown, senior partner in the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall street, died of heart-disease in Manchester, Vt., Saturday. He was President of the New York Hospital, Bloomingdale Asylum, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, succeeding Henry Bergh as executive officer of that society at the latter's death. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life and Trust company. He served two terms as President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Jacob Krehbiel, D. D.

CINCINNATI, O., July 20.—Jacob Krehbiel, D. D., a noted German divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. His malady was erysipelas, from which he had been suffering a fortnight. His case was not thought dangerous. He was the successor of the late Rev. Dr. Nast as editor of the *Christian Apologist*, a German weekly paper published by the Western Methodist Book Concern in this city.

Morris Friedsam.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—Morris Friedsam, a prominent Republican of this city, died at his summer home in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Saturday night. He had once been Collector of this port.

Obituary Notes.

L. H. Milliken, a prominent wholesale liquor dealer, died at Louisville yesterday.

Isaac Bond, a wealthy man of Miami County, Ind., and one of its first settlers, died yesterday, aged 80.

The Rev. B. B. Briar, a Presbyterian missionary, well known in Illinois and Indiana, died recently in Africa.

Mrs. James Murphy, mother of John C. Murphy, ex-United States Attorney for Dakota, died at her home in Aurora, Ill., Saturday night.

George W. Shepard, chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph at San Francisco, died at Oakland yesterday.

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Capt. Torrison's Body Washed Ashore Near Wilmette—Nebraska's Shaft Broken.

A body was yesterday washed ashore near Wilmette which is said to be that of Capt. Stephen Torrison of the schooner Gladiator, which was upset in a squall off Evanston the morning of July 4. The Captain was a resident of Manitowoc, Wis., and owned the vessel which he sailed.

Around the Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—The tug Williams arrived here today from Pentwater with the schooner Belle, which has been ashore there since last May. The extent of the schooner's damages will not be known until it is docked.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 20.—The steamers Syracuse and Rochester, both bound up, were in collision last night opposite this port. The extent of the damages, if any, is unknown, as neither of the boats stopped.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 20.—The steamer Monohansett, bound up, is aground in the "black hole." The accident occurred through the displacement of buoys by a raft.

RACINE, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The schooner Belle, ashore at Pentwater the last two months, was released Saturday night. It is not much damaged, and will be taken to Manitowoc for repairs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—The Nebraska, which was towed in last night by a tug, had her main shaft broken. It will take several days for repairs.

Vessel Movements of July 20.

MANISTEE—Arrived—Arendel, Sands, Wente, City of Toledo.

DULUTH—Arrived—Wallula, Twin Sisters, Pasadena. Departed—Winslow, Buffalo.

TWO HARBORS—Arrived—Philip Minch. Cleared—Marisk, Ranney, Martin, ore to Cleveland.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Cora A., H. H. Badger, F. & P. M. No. 1, E. Fuller, F. Woods. Sailed—Melvina, Jura, D. S. Austin.

SHEBOYGAN—Arrived—Sardinia, Dayspring. Sailed—Florence, Smith, Charlevoix, Idea, Petoskey, L. E. Raesser, Franksort, Lizzie Netzner, Kewaunee.

MILWAUKEE—Arrived—Clyde, M. T. Green, City of the Straits, Neoshoto, A. Gebhard, J. P. Donaldson, coal: Arabia, Peerless, Juanita, Clarion, Newburgh, merchandise.

MINORVILLE—Down—R. C. Reid, D. W. Power, Alpha, Olga, Elva, R. G. Stewart, John Otis, Anna Morris, M. C. Neff. Up—Muskegon, J. V. Taylor, New Era, Grace Grummond, Harry Johnson, Westover.

ESCANABA—Arrived—Kingfort, Senator, St. Lawrence, with coal: Foster, Veronica, Maria, Rust, Tokio, Mizpec, Toltec, Craig, Coffinberry, Gawn. Sailed—La Salle, Cleveland, Alpha, Chicago, Cambria, N. Boyce, McGregor, Wilson, Flint, Hopkins.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Tuscarora, Jewett, Northern Wave, Conestoga, Commodore Gordon Campbell, John Martin, Nassau, Groton, C. A. King, R. A. Packer, Russell Sage, Golden Rule, Lone Star, Alice Richards. Cleared, with sundries—Osceola to Toledo. With coal—Tacoma, Milwaukee; H. R. James to Chicago; E. B. Palmer to Marquette; Bourke, Hancock, Light, John Martin, Mitchell, Hoboken, Mystic Star, Journeyman, Midland, for ice.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Charles Eddy and consort, 1:40 last night; Manistique, 10; Marion and consorts 10:30; Pahlow, 11; Balize, with Fields, 12; Hurlbut, 4:30 a. m.; Oscoda, 8; John Eddy, Shaw, 8:40; Gogebic, 10; Outhwaite, Genoa, 10:10; Buffalo, 2:20 p. m.; White & Friant and consorts, 3; Alaska, 5. Up—Veronica, 9:30 last night; Rhoda Emily, 11:30; Chicago, 1:30 a. m.; Saranac, 7:30; Avon, 8:20; Wilbur, 11; Denver, Gifford, 12:20 p. m.; Saveland, 2:20; McVittie, F. L. Vance 5:25.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, 6:30 a. m.; Neosha, Woolson, Brightie, 8; Republic, 9:30; Pease, Planet, Stevens, Campana, 11:40; Missoula, 10:50; Athabasca, Flower, 1:30 p. m.; Stafford, Francomb, Fountain City, 2:30; Baldwin, Whitney, Dashing Wave, India 6. Down—Frank Vance, 1 a. m.; John Mitchell, 2:40; Vail, Baltic, Adriatic, 4:40; H. J. Johnson, Continental, 5:30; Japan, Business, 7; Leland, Bissell, Perew, Hesper, 9:15; Harper, Majestic, 10:30; Canada, 1:40 p. m.; New Orleans, Alberta, 3:15; Algonquin, 4:10; Robert Mills, 6; Robert Holland, Sherwood, Stephenson, 7.

DETROIT—Up—S. L. Watson, Estelle, Halstead, Mineral State, Norris, 1:15 p. m.; Frontinac, 2:15; Davidson, Fedora, 3; George King, Teutonia, Emery, Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 3:40; Barnum, 4; Morley, Ewen, Susquehanna, Schnoor, 5:30. Down—Schuck, Bruce, 11:20 last night; Nicol, 11:40; Portage, 1:10 a. m.; Farwell, Rutter, 7:10; Sheldon, Ely, 3:50; Folsom, Mitchell, Nelson, 6:20; Marnba, 6:40; Pontiac, 7:10; Wyoming, Butteroni, Paige, 7:40; Sitka, 8:40; Swain, Helvetia, 10; James Walker, Minnesota, Kildon, 11:50; Wade, 12:15 p. m.; Chemung, 1:10; Devereaux, 1:30; Brazil, Nicolet, 2:40; Lyon, 2:50; E. M. Peck, 3:40; Badger State, 4:30.

Later—Up—Eagan, Roumania, Drake, 6:40; Home, 7; Tempest, Owasco, Ralston, Goffe, Gibbs, 10:20; Ruby, Averill, 13:30; Forbes and consort, 10:40. Down—Maggie Duncan, 5:15; Philadelphia, Olympia, 103, 6:40.

PORT HURON—Up—E. K. Roberts, 10 last night; Cuba, William Chisholm, 11:30; Syracuse, Rochester, 12; Livingstone, 1 a. m.; Conemaugh, 3; Raleigh, Adams, 3:30; Adventure, Azore, City of Rome, 4:30; Scranton, 5; Nyack, 6; Snook, Italia, 6:30; Fairbank, Golden Fleece, A. P. Grover, M. B. Grover, 7:30; Lily Smith, Dauntless, 8:40; Macy, Camden, Roby, 9:30; Elphicke, 11; Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey, Ralph Hutchinson, 11:30; H. Houghton, 12; Celtic, 12:30 p. m.; Forest City, McGregor, 1:30; City of Fremont, 7:30; Gilchrist, Crosthwaite, Kalkaska, 3:30; Northern Queen, Munro, Thomas Palmer, 5:30; Jenks, Ferguson, 6; Arizona, Plymouth, 6:20. Down—Maggie Duncan, 12; Olympia, 101, 12:30 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1:40; Roby, Forbes, Jeanette, 3:30; Averill, Sparta, Columbian, Lily, 5; Hackett, Brown, Africa, Lindsay, 5:30; Packer, Vanderbilt, 6:30. Cleared—Naiad, City of Chicago, Fellowcraft, Glad Tidings.

Later—Down—S. E. Peck, 7:30. Up—Frontenac, 8. Arrived, down—Buffalo, Burnside.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived, with lumber—Fayette, Arthur Bay; Rand, I. J. Boyce, A. D. Hayward, W. J. Carter, C. N. Starke, Ludington; George C. Markham, Charles Rietz, Manistee; George Dunbar, Ritchie's Pier; H. Soper, Menominee; Seaman, Charlevoix; America, Rainbow, Cheboygan; Mary D. Ayer, Alpena; Charles Luling, Hunter's Point; M. E. Cook, Apprentice Boy, Ludington; Lizzie Doak, Traverse City; H. Mosher, Drummond's Island; Ada Medora, Menominee; J. H. Mead, Drummond's Island; G. A. Marsh, Manistique; Ralph Campbell, Muskegon; S. A. Wood, Marinette; Carrier, Pine Lake; E. E. Thompson, Grand Haven; Dawn, Ludington; C. L. Fick, Empire. With sundries—Juniata, Buffalo; Indiana, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee; Wissahickon, Erie; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg. With coal—Fred Mercur, Albany, John Rugee, Buffalo. With ore—Escanaba, Ashland. With sandstone—Cheney Ames, Portage Entry.

Cleared, light—Berrien, Muskegon; H. E. Wilds, Sturgeon Bay; City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee; Escanaba, Ashland; S. K. Martin, Marinette. St. Joe; Gladstone, Buffalo; John Otis, Sturgeon Bay; George A. Marsh, Manistique; Moselle, Ralph Campbell, Muskegon; Apprentice Boy, Merchant, Sheboygan; E. M. Stanton, Pine Lake. With sundries—H. W. Williams, South Haven; Peerless, Duluth. With grain—Harlem, Cayuga, Boston, Buffalo; W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg.

Oil Lamp Explosions.

A gasoline stove exploded yesterday morning in Bluce's restaurant on Sixty-second street. The restaurant and an adjoining drug store were burned out, the damage amounting to $5,000.

A. L. Fisher of No. 277 Mohawk street attempted to fill a coal-oil lamp while he was smoking a cigarette. The explosion that followed set fire to the house, causing a damage of $100. Mr. Fisher was unharmed.

WHITINGS IN THE LEAD.

THEY TAKE FIRST PLACE BY DEFEATING THE FRANKLINS.

Three Clubs Tied for Second Honors—Close Game Between the Brands and West Ends—Quitsow Strikes Out Nineteen Men—The Rivals Win a One-Sided Game from the Garden Citys—The Records Ahead in the Boys' League—Other Games.

City L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.	Boys' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.
Whitings	8	5	.616	Records	8	2	.800
Garden Citys	7	6	.539	Locals	6	4	.600
West Ends	7	6	.539	West EndsJr.	5	5	.500
Rivals	7	6	.539	Lincolns	5	5	.500
Brands	6	7	.461	Standards	4	6	.400
Franklins	4	9	.308	Centrals	3	7	.300

WHITINGS TAKE FIRST PLACE.

They Outstrip the Garden Citys and West Ends.

There has been a decided change in the standing of the City League clubs. The victory of the Whitings over the Franklins yesterday and the defeat of the Garden Citys and West Ends by the Rivals and Brands give the first-named club a firm hold on first place and send the Rivals and Brands up a notch. The West Ends ran against a snag in the shape of Pitcher Quitsow and there were surprises in store for two of their sister clubs. The attendance at the games was large and the interest holds on strongly.

Whitings, 16; Franklins, 3.

About 2,000 people saw the Whitings defeat the Franklins at the Southwest grounds. The champions played with the vim which won them their reputation and wielded the bat with telling effect. Especially noticeable was the fielding of Kinzie and J. Schnur and the batting of Rooks, Barrett, N. Schnur, and Perkins. The Franklins could do nothing with Seng, making but six scattered hits. The Franklins, with the exception of two men, played a good fielding game. The work of Hawley in left field, Phelan at third, Spielman at short, and Sauter at first was of a high order. The score:

Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
Kinzie, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	Santry, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
J. Schnur, ss.	1	0	2	6	1	Spiel'n, ss&c	0	1	1	3	1
Mehrle, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Phelan, 3b.	1	0	2	4	0
Rooks, c. f.	3	2	0	0	0	E. Sauter, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
Barrett, l. f.	2	3	2	0	0	Parker, c. f.	0	1	1	0	1
N. Schnur, c.	2	2	9	1	0	Hawley, l. f.	0	1	4	0	0
Perkins, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0	Cooney, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Hallst'm, 2b.	2	0	2	0	0	Stein, c. & ss.	0	0	5	3	3
Seng, p.	1	2	1	8	1	McCurdy, p.	1	1	0	7	1
Totals	16	14	27	18	2	Totals	3	6	27	18	6

Whitings .... 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 7 4—16
Franklins .... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned runs—Whitings, 6; Franklins, 2. Two-base hits—Rooks, Perkins (2), Seng, Parker. Three-base hit—N. Schnur. Home run—Rooks. Stolen bases Barrett (3), J. Schnur, Mehrle, Rooks, N. Schnur. Double play—J. Schnur-Mehrle. Base on balls—Whitings, 3; Franklins, 3. Struck out—Seng, 8; McCurdy, 5. Passed balls—Schnur, 2; Stein, 4. Time—:40. Umpire—Luby.

Brands, 2; West Ends, 1.

If there was any doubt in the minds of the West End players as to Quitsow's ability as a pitcher it vanished yesterday, that worthy demonstrating it on the Northwest grounds by striking out nineteen men, thereby pulling them down from first place. Two thousand people were treated to a pitcher's game, and what little fielding there was elicited frequent applause. The West Ends opened the game by scoring. Sayrs was given his base on balls, but was thrown out by Peters when trying to reach third on Huff's single to right field. Huff went to second on the play, reaching third on a passed ball, and scoring on Quigley's throw to first base, retiring Ortman. Peterson was given a life and stole second. Justi's fly to McGrath retired the side. After this the West Ends could do nothing and were at the mercy of Quitsow. In the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh innings the fielders were mere spectators. Kinney did admirable work for the West Ends, especially in the third inning, when, with two men on bases he retired the side without a run. In the fourth inning, after Nicholson struck out, Peters hit to rightfield for a single, but was thrown out at second by Kinney on the sacrifice of Meinke, who was forced to second, and scored on a passed ball. Schmidt got a life, reached third on a passed ball, but Walsh's failure to reach first retired the side. Success crowned their efforts in the eighth inning. McGrath hit safe, Peterson dropping Hanlon's thrown ball gave the runner second, and he scored the winning run on hits by Carlin and Peters. The score:

Brands.	B	P	A	E	West Ends.	B	P	A	E
McGrath, c. f.	1	1	0	0	Sayer, c. f.	0	1	0	0
Carlin, 3b.	1	1	0	1	Huff, 3b.	2	2	2	1
Nichol'n, l. f.	0	0	0	0	O. Ortman, ss.	0	3	0	0
Peters, r. f.	3	0	1	0	Peterson, 2b.	0	1	1	1
Meinke, 1b.	1	7	0	0	Justi, 1b.	0	11	1	0
Schmidt, ss.	0	0	1	0	Schaffer, l. f.	0	1	0	0
M. Walsh, 2b.	0	2	1	0	G. Ortman, rf.	0	0	0	0
Quitsow, p.	0	0	2	0	Kinney, p.	1	0	5	0
Quigley, c.	0	16	3	0	Hanlon, c.	0	5	4	0
Totals	6	27	8	1	Totals	3	24	13	2

Brands .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 *—2
West Ends .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Peters. Stolen bases—McGrath, Carlin, Walsh, Huff, O. Ortman, Peterson, Schaffer. Sacrifice hits—McGrath, Meinke, O. Ortman. Bases on balls—Schmidt, Walsh, Quitsow, Sayrs, Huff, Peterson, Schaffer, Kinney. Struck out—Carlin 2, Nicholson 2, Meinke, Schmidt, Sayrs 2, Huff, O. Ortman 2, Peterson 3, Justi 2, Schaffer 3, G. Ortman 4, Hanlon 2. Passed balls—Quigley 1, Hanlon 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—Hillock.

Rivals, 10; Garden City, 1.

The Garden Citys received one of their worst defeats this season at the hands of the Rivals. The Gardens were weakened greatly by the absence of O'Connor and Boyd. Crow, who has been ill for a long time, felt strong, and, confident of doing some of his old time work, was allowed to go in the box, and for four innings pitched at his old gait, but he was finally forced to retire. Cady had another big day, his opponents being unable to do anything with him at all. Twenty nine men are all that went to bat. O'Meara's catch of Mason's high foul was wildly applauded. Roberts covered second like his old predecessor, McAdams. The score:

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E	Garden Citys.	R	B	P	A	E
Hanrahoe, r f	2	0	0	0	0	Harder, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Traynor, ss.	2	1	3	5	0	King, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Dahmke, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Mason, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Roberts, 2b.	1	0	6	4	0
O'Meara, c.	0	1	9	1	1	Kurz, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Possehl, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	McD'n'd, rf, p	0	0	2	2	1
Cady, p.	2	2	0	0	0	McCorm'k, ss	0	1	1	1	1
Donohue, c. f	1	0	1	0	0	Crowe, p&r. f	0	0	0	4	1
Baker, 2b.	2	2	3	0	1	Brown, 3b.	0	0	1	0	2
Totals	10	8	27	8	2	Totals	1	2	27	15	6

Rivals .... 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 0 0—10
Garden Citys .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Rivals, 3. Two-base hits—Cady (2). Stolen bases—Roberts, McCormick, Traynor, Hanrahoe, O'Meara. Double play—Cady, Irwin. Bases on balls—Garden Citys, 2; Rivals, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Donohue, Hanrahoe, Traynor. Struck out—By Crowe, 5; by McDonald, 1; by Cady, 8. Passed ball—Kurz. Wild pitches—McDonald, Cady (2). Time—Two hours. Umpires—O'Connor and Kinnare.

THE BOYS' LEAGUE.

Locals, 8; West End Jrs, 4.

The Locals easily defeated the West End Jrs. on the Northwest Grounds by a score of 8 to 4. The West End Jrs. started to play winning ball, but went to pieces in the third inning, allowing their opponents to score four runs, chiefly on errors. In the seventh they secured the game by adding three more runs to the score on two singles and three costly errors. Gibbs proved two much for the Juniors, allowing them but three scattered hits off his delivery. The score:

Locals .... 0 0 4 0 0 1 3—8
West End Juniors .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—4

Earned run—West End Juniors, 1. Base hits—West End Juniors, 3; Locals, 8. Errors—West End Juniors, 7; Locals, 3. Stolen bases—West End Juniors, 6; Locals, 5. Base on balls—West End Juniors, 2. Two-base hits—Heppich, Gibbs. Hit by pitched ball—Figg, Lynch, Luby, Dalton. Struck out—By Gibbs, 9; by Frasier, 10. Passed balls—Gabel, 3; Gunderson, 1; Hassett, 3. Wild pitches—Frasier, 4; Gibbs, 1. Umpire—Hillock. Time—1:30.

Lincolns, 7; Centrals, 6.

The Lincolns defeated the Centrals at the North Side grounds in a close game. Flavin pitched his usual game and received fine support from J. Adams. Simpson, although a little wild, proved very effective at times, but his support was very poor. Border, the Lincolns' new third base man, shows up well. Bose's sliding to bases was neat. Rietz, Nelson, and Minton put up a remarkably good game. The score:

Lincolns .... 1 0 1 3 2 0 0—7
Centrals .... 4 0 0 0 0 0 2—6

Earned runs—Lincolns, 2; Centrals, 0. Bases stolen—Lincolns, 10; Centrals, 2. Bases on balls—Lincolns, 5; Centrals, 2. Errors—Lincolns, 4; Centrals, 6. Base hits—Lincolns, 7; Centrals, 4. Batteries—Flavin and Stone; Simpson and Smith. Sacrifice hits—F. Bose, Stone. Hit by ball—F. Bose. Struck out—By Flavin, 4; Simpson, 4. Passed balls—Smith, 2. Umpires—Kain and Overmeyer. Time—1:30.

Records, 9; Standards, 2.

The Records had a walk-away with the Standards at the Southwest grounds. The features of the game were the battery work of McGinnis and Sauter and the batting of Walsh. The score:

Lake View Records .... 3 1 0 3 0 2 *—9
Standards .... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Earned run—Records, 1. Base hits—Records, 8; Standards, 4. Struck out—Records, 8; Standards, 9. Stolen bases—Records, 4; Standards, 5. Two-base hits—Walsh and Packer. Home run—Stewart. Batteries—Records, McGinniss and Sauter; Standards, Leboln and Kennelly.

Amateur Ball Notes.

The C. R. I. P.'s forfeited a game to the Garfields yesterday by failing to put in an appearance at the hour appointed for play.

The Anchor Brands would like to hear from the Superiors concerning the prospect of a game July 27 at May and Twentieth streets.

The Gordons are open to challenges from all clubs whose members are not over 14 years old. No Sunday games. Address P. Gill, No. 4062 Lake avenue.

The Rookerys would like a game for next Sunday morning, and are also anxious to know if the Lone Stars will meet them as agreed. Address J. O'Grady, No. 1102 West Polk street.

The Garfields do not play the Diamonds next Saturday having a game with the Crane Elevators. Nines wishing Saturday games during August and September may address Andrew J. Sullivan, P. O. Box No. 188.

The Hyde Parks claim that they were not defeated by the Brownings recently and that the game that the latter club claims as a victory was played with a picked nine who had no right to the use of the Hyde Park's name.

The Garfields defeated the Champions at Garfield Park. The features of the game were the batting and fielding of the Garfields, Overmeyer's catching, and the batting of Davis and Sullivan. The score:

Garfields .... 11 4 8 5 *—28
Champions .... 2 1 1 2 1—7

The Rookerys defeated the Libertys at Twelfth and Rockwell streets. The feature of the game was the home run of Sam Poppers of the Rookerys. The batteries were Walat and Canvin of the Rookerys and Max and Hamer of the Libertys. The score:

Rookerys .... 2 4 0 6 2 4—18
Libertys .... 6 2 0 3 3 3—17

The John Yorks defeated the Klein Brothers yesterday morning at Thirty-third street and Portland avenue. The features of the game were the fielding of Zak, the base-running of Hanske, the battery work of the Willert brothers, and the catching of Ostertag. The score:

Yorks .... 5 10 10 9 2 10—46
Kleins .... 0 10 0 1 1 7—19

The Rookerys defeated the Pastimes at Twelfth and Rockwell streets. The features of the game were the base-stealing and fielding of the Rookerys. The batteries were Henny and Keand of the Rookerys and Eagan and Maysack of the Pastimes. The score:

Rookery .... 6 1 6 0 0 1 0—14
Pastimes .... 4 2 1 2 0 0 2—11

The Active-Athletics defeated the Dreadnaughts at Sixty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue. The features of the game were the battery work of Edwards and Shanley and the all round playing of Feindt, Cooney, Vollendorf, and Warren. The batteries were Edwards and Shanley of the Actives and Chat and McCullough of the Dreadnaughts. The score:

Actives .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 *3 0 1—5
Dreadnaughts .... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

The Reliables defeated the Acmes at Thirteenth and Lincoln streets. The features of the game were the all round playing of the Reliables, the battery work of Collins and Duffy, and the first-base playing of Raftis. The batteries were Collins and Duffy of the Reliables and Ryan and Kinefer of the Acmes. The score:

Reliables .... 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 3 *—9
Acmes .... 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

The Athletic Juniors defeated the Noble Boys at Goose Island. The features of the game were the triple play of Hoffman, McCawley, and O'Donnell, and the catching of Hoffman. The batteries were Owens and Hoffman of the Athletics and Rawl and Conya of the Noble Boys. The score:

Athletics .... 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 1—6
Noble Boys .... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—5

The Myrtle Leafs defeated All Arounds at Thirteenth and Leavitt streets. The features of the game were the batting of the Myrtle Leafs and the pitching of Leahy, who struck out fifteen men. The batteries were Leahy and Roche of the Myrtle Leafs and J. Roche, Burns, and Wilson of the All Arounds. The score:

Myrtle Leafs .... 4 1 3 3 1 8—20
All Arounds .... 0 2 0 1 1 5—9

The Anchor Brands defeated the Buffalo Shoe company nine at May and Twentieth streets. The features of the game were the pitching of H. Welzien, the catching of L. Welzien, and the all round playing of the Anchor Brands. The batteries were H. Welzien and L. Welzien of the Brands, and Welch and Holmes of the Buffalos. The score:

Brands .... 2 0 0 3 0 4 1—10
Buffalos .... 2 0 2 0 0 0 0—4

The original *Daily News* nine defeated the Foundry Stars at Pullman. The features of the game were the great batting work of Hanahan and Selig, Hanahan striking out eighteen men, and the heavy batting of the *News*, Gottlieb making a home run with three men on bases. The batteries were Acton, Tolbert, and Hirt of the Foundry Stars, and Hanahan and Selig of the *News*. The score:

Daily News .... 4 4 0 0 0 1 6—8
Foundry Stars .... 3 0 1 2 1 0 1—15

Base-Ball Notes.

Long John Reilly has fallen off greatly in his batting lately.

Harry Wright is fast improving. His eyes get stronger each day.

Bill Widner, released by Columbus, has signed to pitch for Sioux City.

Buck Ford, released by Columbus, has joined the Brooklyn Association Club.

John Corkhill recently gave Tom Burns three yards in a hundred and beat him out.

Corkhill's arm is still in bad shape and every ball he throws gives him awful suffering.

The New York *Mail and Express* says that Wilmot is still the same fine ball-player he was when he wore a Washington uniform.

President Zach Phelps says that he is elated with the prospects of the American Association. He says all the clubs save Brooklyn are making money.

Harrisburg wants a place in the Atlantic Association. If it is admitted ten colored players in the team must be released. The color-line is drawn in the Atlantic.

This is the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* latest wail: "Three-hundred-dollars-a-season pitchers can hold down a bench just as good as a $3,000 man. Sitting on the bench seems to be about the extent of the ability of some of the alleged pitchers under contract to the Cincinnati Club."

An Eastern exchange pays Dan Brouthers this doubtful compliment: "Brouthers comes pretty near having made more assists than any other first baseman. He is great on throws to the pitcher when the latter covers the bag." In other words, Brouthers is awful slow in getting back to the base.

LIVELY FIGHT AT HYDE PARK, PA.

Richard Dunn, a Chicago Lightweight, Knocked Out by Frank Clark.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 20.—A prize fight took place at Hyde Park a suburb of Scranton, twenty miles from here, Friday night between Frank Clark, light-weight champion of Canada, and Richard Dunn of Chicago. Thirteen lively rounds were fought in the presence of about 150 spectators. In the thirteenth round Clark forced the fighting, chasing the Chicago man into his corner, where he dealt him some terrific blows upon the head and body. Dunn's seconds, seeing that their man was too weak to defend himself any further, threw up the sponge and the purse, $150, was awarded to Clark.

John Will Have to Fight.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—The Dwyer Bros. have offered to back "Jim" Corbett of California for $20,000 against John L. Sullivan, and Charley Johnson, one of Sullivan's closest friends here, stated today that he would find the $20,000 for Sullivan. Arthur Lumley, Sullivan's backer in his fight with Kilrain, said today it is probable that as soon as the racing season closes Corbett will either force Sullivan to a match or compel him to relinquish the championship.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Ready for the Duluth Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., July 20.—[Special.]—Many Chicagoans arrived tonight for the regatta. They include Commodore Catlin of the Mississippi Valley Association and the Chicago navy and members of the Farragut, Catlin, and Pullman clubs. President W. R. Moore of the Mississippi Valley Association of Moline and the Secretary, D. R. Martin of Pullman, also arrived. The races tomorrow will open with amateur events and the senior doubles, and will be between the following men:

Junior singles, one and one-half miles and turn, James Henderson (Catlin), J. D. Fitzgerald (Lurlines), G. O. Nettleton and B. Haywood of the Minnesotas.

Junior doubles, G. O. Nettleton and A. H. Wright (Minnesotas), A. W. Wright and G. D. Fitzgerald (Lurlines). William Corbett and James Henderson (Catlins).

Junior four-oared, St. Pauls, Lurlines, Minnesotas, and Duluths.

Professional doubles, Hanlan and Wise; Teemer and Hosmer; Gaudaur and McKay; Hamm and Ten Eyck; Ross and Vail.

Playing Lacrosse at Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 20.—The Shamrocks of this city, who gave the champion Cornwall lacrosse team such a hard tussle Saturday last, easily vanquished the Ottawas here yesterday. The games were won as follows: First game, Shamrocks, seven minutes; second, Shamrocks, two minutes; third, Ottawa, eight minutes; fourth, Shamrocks, four minutes; fifth, Shamrocks, half a minute; sixth, Shamrocks, four and a half minutes; seventh, Shamrocks, sixteen minutes; eighth, Shamrocks, half a minute.

Oconomowoc's Regatta.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—At a meeting last evening of the O. Y. C. it was decided to have the annual regatta Saturday, Aug. 2.

General Sporting Notes.

Westing, Cary, Copeland, Conneff, George, McCarthy, Lange, and Nicoll of the Manhattan Athletic club will resume training next week in anticipation of a great tug-of-war at the Union championship.

St. Louis Bay, where the Duluth-Superior regatta is to be held next week, is seldom calm, even in the summer, and the outlook promises many postponed events before all the events on the program are decided.

Psotta isn't big enough to win the diamond sculls. He rowed at 148 pounds. The man who beat in his heat, Kennedy, weighed 153, while Nickalls, the winner, pulls down the beam at 173 pounds when in training.

The father of the late Henry Ernest Searle, the Australian oarsman, has been served with a writ for £200 for the fees and expenses of a physician in connection with the last illness of the late champion. There was no settlement of accounts between Searle and his backers when the young oarsman was carried off.

Not That Kind of a Statesman.

Boston *Herald:* There is one reason why it is unlikely that the chief Cabinet officer of the Government will resign if he finds himself defeated. It would be English, you know.

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

DENVER, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

In the Inter-State League Quincy Defeated Burlington by a Score of 7 to 3 and Terre Haute Won a Game from Peoria by a Score of 8 to 2—American Association Games—The Schedule of Today's Contests.

Players' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.	Nat'nal L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.
Boston	42	28	.600	Phila'phia	49	26	.654
Brooklyn	45	32	.584	Brooklyn	48	26	.649
Chicago	40	32	.555	Boston	47	29	.618
New York	39	33	.542	Cincinnati	43	30	.592
Philad'phia	40	35	.533	Chicago	36	35	.507
Pittsburg	31	37	.456	New York	34	42	.447
Cleveland	29	39	.426	Cleveland	21	51	.292
Buffalo	18	48	.273	Pittsburg	17	56	.233

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.
Milwaukee	43	25	.632	Louisville	44	27	.619
Minn'apolis	43	26	.623	St. Louis	41	28	.594
Kansas City	38	28	.575	Athletic	42	30	.583
Denver	36	31	.537	Rochester	40	32	.555
Sioux City	34	33	.507	Columbus	30	36	.454
Des Moines	29	39	.426	Syracuse	31	40	.436
Omaha	27	40	.402	Brooklyn	19	51	.271
St. Paul	20	46	.303				

Ill.-Iowa.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.
Ottumwa	37	25	.596	Terre Ha'te	7	2	.777
Ottawa	36	25	.590	Burlington	4	3	.571
Monmouth	36	26	.580	Quincy	4	3	.571
Aurora	35	28	.555	Evansville	3	6	.333
Dubuque	32	25	.561	Peoria	1	5	.166
C'dr Rapids	32	30	.516				
Joliet	23	40	.365				
Sterling	17	50	.253				

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Boston at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

Player's League—Boston at Chicago, New York at Buffalo, Philadelphia at Pittsburg, Brooklyn at Cleveland.

American Association—Toledo at Syracuse, Columbus at Rochester, Louisville at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Western Association—Kansas City at Indianapolis, Sioux City at Omaha, Denver at Des Moines.

Illinois-Iowa League—Joliet at Ottumwa, Aurora at Cedar Rapids, Monmouth at Sterling.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Denver, Milwaukee, and St. Paul the Winners of Yesterday's Games.

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—The home team won today's game in the first inning. The score:

Denver .... 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—8
Des Moines .... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3

Earned run—Denver, 1. Two-base hit—Treadway. Bases stolen—Denver, 2; Des Moines, 2. Double play—Macullar to Phelan to Flanagan. Bases on balls—Off McNabb, 2; off Hart, 8. Hit by ball—Lohbeck. Struck out—By McNabb, 3; by Hart, 3. Passed ball—Lohbeck, 1. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Hoover. Wild pitches—Hart, 2. Left on bases—Denver, 11; Des Moines, 5.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—The Omaha club was defeated today in a closely contested game. The score:

Milwaukee .... 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0—4
Omaha .... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Canavan, 2. Three-base hit—Poorman. Bases stolen—Pettit, Dalrymple, Alberts, Andrews. Double Play—Walsh-Morrisey. Bases on balls—Pettit (2), Dalrymple, Westlake, Andrews (2). Struck out—By Griffith, 7; by Willis, 3. Passed ball—Westlake. Wild pitches—Griffith, 2. Time—1:40. Umpire—Hengle.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Sioux City was no match for the home team to-day. The score:

St. Paul .... 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0—5
Sioux City .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Runs earned—St. Paul, 2; Sioux City, 1. Home run—O'Brien. Bases on balls—Off Mains, 1; off Devlin, 1. Struck out—By Mains, 2; by Devlin, 6. Umpire—Baeswine.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Quincy Defeats Burlington and Peoria Loses a Game to Terre Haute.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 20.—[Special.]—Quincy put up a fine game of ball today and won from the home team easily. Murray of Quincy made some magnificent catches in the middle field.

Burlington .... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Quincy .... 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 1 *—7

Batteries—Mauck, Tulley, and Neal, Murphy; Errors—Burlington, 3; Quincy, 2. Earned runs—Quincy, 2. Hits—Burlington, 4; Quincy, 7. Two base-hits—Burlington, 1; Quincy, 1. Three base-hits—Quincy, 3; Home run—Quincy, 1. Time of game, 2 hours.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—Dougan of the home team was hit hard, but the fielders got the long flies. Peoria's errors gave the game away.

Terre Haute .... 0 0 1 1 4 1 0 1 0—8
Peoria .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Batteries—Dougan and Reidy, Sullivan and Johnson. Errors—Terre Haute, 1; Peoria, 5. Earned runs—Peoria, 1. Base hits—Terre Haute, 6; Peoria, 6. Two-base hits—Terre Haute, 1; Peoria, 1. Three-base hit—Peoria, 1. Wild pitches—Peoria, 2; Terre Haute, 1. Time of game—1:50.

TRIED TO STOP THE GAME.

A Party of Constables Given a Warm Reception at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—There was a scene of great excitement at the ball-grounds this afternoon. At the close of the third inning of the Rochester-Columbus game Justice Coy of Irondequoit, with several constables and members of the Law and Order League, marched on the diamond and ordered that the game be stopped. As the players came in the spectators rushed out into the diamond and surrounded the Irondequoit people, shouting derisively at them and calling on the players to continue. The club officials tried to restore order, but were unable to do so until they had persuaded the Irondequoit people to leave the diamond. As the latter had no warrants the players resumed the game, after the managers had promised Justice Coy to have the men before him tomorrow morning. At the close of the game the club officials induced the Irondequoit men to secure the players' arrest immediately. This was done and they were taken before Justice Baird, who was on hand for just such an emergency. Gen. Brinker vouched for the appearance of the players when wanted, and they were released. This action was taken to forestall the Law and Order League. The Columbus players will be examined tomorrow and the Rochester players Tuesday.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 6. At Philadelphia—Athletics, 1; St. Louis, 5. At Syracuse—Stars, 2; Toledo, 4. At Rochester Rochester 8, Columbus, 3.

Indiana League.

At Logansport—Logansport 2; Fort Wayne, 3.

Other Games.

At Racine—Racine, 20; Chicago North Ends, 1. Belle Citys, 9; Chicago Union, 7.

Today's Brotherhood Game.

Mike Kelly and his leaders in the championship race in the brotherhood, the Bostons, open a series of three championship games with the Chicago White Stockings at Brotherhood Park today. The occasion will mark the first time this season that the White Stockings will have played together as a team. The Chicagos will make a big fight to knock the Bostons out of the lead and the series will be more than interesting. The veteran Radbourn and Silver King will probably do the pitching. Mike Kelly will cover short. Tickets for the games are now on sale at Jenney & Graham's, No. 102 Madison street. Play will be called today at 3:35 p. m., with the nines as follows:

Chicago.	Positions.	Boston.
King	Pitcher	Radbourn.
Boyle	Catcher	Swett.
Comiskey	First base	Brouthers.
Pfeffer	Second base	Quinn.
Williamson	Shortstop	Kelly.
Latham	Third base	Nash.
O'Neill	Left field	Richardson.
Ryan	Center field	Brown.
Duffy	Right field	Stovey.

The Bostons play the Chicago White Stockings today, tomorrow, and Wednesday. The Philadelphias will then open a three-game series Thursday, ladies' day, at Brotherhood Park. Ladies accompanied by escorts are admitted free to all privileges on that day.

Fred Pfeffer plays better ball under Capt. Comiskey than he ever did in his life. Comiskey's ability to cover ground enables Pfeffer to get around more handily himself.

Today's League Game.

The Chicago National League Club opens at the West Side Park this afternoon for a series of three games with the New York Giants. Ladies will be admitted free. Game will be called at 3:30 o'clock, with the nines as follows:

Chicago.	Position.	Brooklyn.
Hutchinson	Pitcher	Rusie.
Kittridge	Catcher	Buckley.
Anson	First base	Hornung.
Glenalvin	Second base	Bassett.
Burns	Third base	Denny.
Cooney	Short-stop	Glasscock.
Earll	Right field	Burkett.
Carroll	Left field	Clark.
Wilmot	Center field	Tiernan.

Another Game for Charity.

Another game for charity's sake will be played on the league grounds, at Loomis and Congress streets, Aug. 5. The opposing nines will be one from the Montefiore Council, Royal Arcanum, and the West Chicago Base-Ball Club. The charities to be benefited are the Fresh Air Fund, the Michael Reese and Alexian Brother's Hospitals, and the Cleveland Orphan Asylum. The proceeds will be equally divided. Tickets will be placed on sale tomorrow.

Reporters and Billiardists to Play.

The local team of newspaper men, elated over the victory over the actors, are seeking new fields to conquer. The professional billiardists have kindly offered themselves as victims, and a game will be played at Brotherhood Park Friday morning. Jake Schaefer will captain the billiard players.

EL RIO REY'S WIND ALL RIGHT.

He Is Sent a Fast Mile and Finishes in Perfect Shape.

Perhaps no horse this year has been the subject of so much gossip and rumor as the great El Rio Rey. It was generally believed early in the year that he was a confirmed "roarer," and when he did not start at the Washington Park meeting the truth of the statements to that effect was accepted by the horsemen as well as the general public.

When, therefore, the great El Rio Rey worked a fast mile yesterday morning over the Washington Park track without a suspicion of a roar or a wheeze, the few horsemen on the ground could hardly believe their eyes—or rather their ears.

In company with his stable companion and full brother, Rey Del Reyes, who ran so disappointingly in the Hyde Park Stakes, El Rio Rey came upon the track for exercise. With the pair was Joe Courtney of the same stable. The trio, and especially the two sons of Norfolk, at once attracted the gaze of every man on the track. The horses were sent the first quarter at quite moderate speed. The next quarter was faster, and the third quarter quite fast. Then the links were let out and the three finished the mile at racing speed, El Rio Rey outfooting his companions with perfect ease.

There was a natural curiosity to see the condition of "The River King" after a fast mile, and several horsemen clustered around. To their infinite surprise he was neither roaring nor wheezing and his wind was to all appearances in perfect condition. As a matter of fact he was less distressed than either Rey Del Reyes or Joe Courtney, and nobody has ever questioned their soundness of wind.

Under these circumstances it might perhaps be well to keep an eye on El Rio Rey, especially as it is said that he will be sent East at an early date.

Regarding Rey Del Reyes' poor running in the Hyde Park Stakes it is said the colt is far better than that trial showed. It is stated that he then for the first time ran in colors and with horses in colors, and that the big field and the brilliant jackets disconcerted him. Poor Abbas, who met his death when Noretta fell, was to have had the mount the first time the colt started and had exercised him a number of times. He told more than one of his friends that the colt was the fastest thing he was ever on.

OPENING DAY ON THE WEST SIDE.

The Races Will Begin Again with a Good Program of Five Events.

Today the West Side running meeting will resume and judging from the opening program the class of horses that will take part are superior to those that raced at the spring meeting, and how good they were is shown by the victories they had while competing with the high class animals on the Washington Park track. A large number of horses that came up from the South to run at the latter track have moved over to the West Side and when the Twin City meeting is over several score more will take up their quarters there. There will now be continuous racing until the chilly days of November. The management has fixed the purses at a liberal figure, and if the right men are in the judges' stand there should be sport of sufficient merit to draw race-goers in large numbers every day. The card for today is as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Ed Dougherty, 107 pounds; Ruby, 110; Callie Mc., 105; Lizzie K., 105; Amelia, 105; Nancy, 107; Dave Hennessey, 109; Laura Stone, 105; Lizzie D., 101; Jubilee, 107; G. W. Cook, 109; Barthol, 98; Dan H., 121; Cassandra, 105; Bonnie Law, 91; Mabel H., 100; Creole, 114; Benson, 110.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Jay Jay Cee, 113 pounds; Glen Rush, 106; Lizzie Gwynne, 103; Borealis, 103.

Third race, selling, one mile and a sixteenth—Donovan, 98 pounds; Chilhowie, 98; Noonday, 102; Oro, 110; John Daly, 104; Long Shot, 115; Fred Fink, 100; Mary J., 93.

Fourth race, one mile—Red Leo, 103 pounds; Wrestler, 101; Bargain, 99; Lizzie B., 114; Mexico, 96; Vexator, 108.

Fifth race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Gov. Hardin, 119 pounds; Fly-Leaf, 106; Sulp, 122; Pinkie T., 109; Lithbert, 119; Jack Brady, 122; Pearl Jennings, 126; Neva C., 118; Tom Daly, 122; Renounce, 122; Ecarte, 117.

TWIN CITY JOCKEY CLUB.

Program for the Second Summer Meeting to Be Held at Hamline.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—[Special.]—What will undoubtedly be the greatest race meeting the Northwest has ever known opens Wednesday of this week on the State Fair track at Hamline. It is the second summer meeting of the Twin City Jockey Club. The program provides for ten days' racing, closing Saturday, Aug. 2. There will be five races each day, or a total of fifty for the meeting. The fixed events are:

Wednesday, July 23—Twin City Derby, $2,500 added, 78 subscribers.

Thursday, July 24—Ladies' Stakes, $1,000 added, 46 subscribers.

Friday, July 25—Carnival Stakes, $1,000 added, 38 subscribers.

Saturday, July 26—Hamline Stakes, $2,000 added, 57 subscribers.

Monday, July 28—Twin City Oaks, $1,500 added, 59 subscribers.

Tuesday, July 29—Twin City Exposition Stakes, $1,500 added, 80 subscribers.

Wednesday, July 30—Minneapolis Stakes, $1,000 added, 54 subscribers.

Thursday, July 31—St. Paul Stakes, $1,000 added, 48 subscribers.

Saturday, Aug. 2—Twin City Merchants' Handicap, $1,500 added, 44 subscribers.

In addition to the above there are two handicaps. These are the West Hotel Handicap, with $500 added, to be run Monday, July 28, and the Hotel Ryan Handicap, with $800 added, to be run Friday, Aug. 1. The sweepstakes for gentlemen riders is programmed for Saturday next, the fourth day of the meeting. This will also be one of the principal events of the meeting. There are twelve entries, and it is expected all will start.

Opening Meeting of the Grand Circuit.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 20.—[Special.]—Preparations are complete for the first meeting of the grand circuit, which opens at Homewood Driving-Park, this city, Tuesday. There are over 100 horses at the track already. There are twelve events on the program. The purses aggregate $14,500, and the entries number 115. The big event will be Harry Wilkes' attempt Thursday to break his record of 2:13½. Wilkes is in good shape and John Turner is confident of capturing the $2,500 special purse. For the free-for-all trot of Friday, purse $2,000, there are six entries, among them Pamlico, whose recent performance at Philadelphia attracted much notice.

Turf Notes.

Dalsyrian was cut down in his last race, and his leg has been giving Mr. Brien some trouble.

Fuse, the English filly that recently took up 123 pounds and won the Kempton Park Grand Two-Year Stake, is a half sister to St. Blaise.

John McClelland has lost the brood mare Lizzie Vic, by imp. Knight of St. George, from the effects of foaling a filly by Duke of Montrose, at Lexington, Ky.

Isaac Case of Goshen, Ind., has lost by death his brood mare Fury, which he valued highly. She was found dead in her stall last Monday morning.

James McKee of Goshen, N. Y., has bought of Joseph Dunning of Middletown the young bay gelding Joe Dunning. The horse has never been trained, but when driven around the Goshen track made the distance in 1:10½. He is by Knickerbocker, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam a Harry Clay mare.

Trainer Matt Allen has been particularly unfortunate with Senator Hearst's horses. Time and again have they worked fast enough to break a watch, only to be beaten away off in their races. This thing continued so long that Allen finally became disgusted and resigned from Senator Hearst's employ. The colored trainer, Albert Thompson, has taken charge of the Senator's horses, and in future they may be looked for in the van more frequently.

The Darebin-Tulare colt that was sold at the Haggin sale has arrived in England, where he is liberally entered in 2 and 3 year-old events, including the Derby. It was thought best to take him over there as a yearling so that he may become acclimated. He is owned by a Mr. Hamilton Smith, who, by the way, sends over word that the fabulous sums said to have been offered for Donovan and other English horses exist only in the imagination of some newspaper writers who are endeavoring to boom the market that American buyers may invest.

"Augur," in the *Australasian*, has had a good deal to say lately about the Australian blood in America, especially after a conversation with Mr. T. B. Merry. The latter gentleman was undoubtedly too eulogistic, but one of his prophecies has come true in a left-handed kind of way. He expected to hear that Ballarat had won the Realization, so if he had only mentioned his kinsman and stable companion, Tournament, he would have hit the mark. He thinks Prince Charming, by imp. St. Modred, out of Carissima, should win the Futurity. About Salvator Mr. Merry waxed enthusiastic, as he said: "Devil thank a horse for being a grand galloper when he's got a pedigree like that."

Warrant Out for La Blanche.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—[Special.]—A warrant is out for the arrest of La Blanche, the Marine, for complicity in the recent fraud by which the backer of Furlong, the foot racer, was swindled. It is thought that La Blanche is in Chicago, and that he won't come back, as his saloon license expires in a few days and there is no outlook for "slugging" here. "Parson" Davies arrived here yesterday, with Evan Lewis, the "strangler" and McInerny, champion wrestler of Ohio.

How the President Spent Sunday.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—President Harrison attended church today. Mr. George W. Boyd of the Pennsylvania railroad called with his wife. Mr. Boyd is an old friend of the Harrison family, having been quite intimate with them when they lived at Indianapolis. The President will leave here Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

To Present Gov. Hovey's Name.

MONTICELLO, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—The old comrades of the Army of the Tennessee of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, now Governor of Indiana, will present his name for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the National Encampment at Boston. He will receive a hearty support from all Service Pension Associations of Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and other States.

DRAGGED BY THE CABLE.

A BOY'S INVOLUNTARY RIDE OVER THE WEST SIDE CAR TRACKS.

His Body Becomes Attached to the Moving Rope by a Clothes Line—Rescued in the Nick of Time—Joe Friend's Desire to Travel Was a Mania—The Record of His Wanderings—The Trade and Labor Assembly Elect Officers.

"What won't a fool boy do?"

A policeman on West Madison street made that remark last Friday afternoon and he was justified in making it.

He had not just finished reading "Tom Sawyer," as might be inferred. He had just seen—as did nearly everybody on both sides of Madison street between Hoyne and Winchester avenues—a little rascal tearing at breakneck speed eastward along the cable track. A piece of clothes line was tied about the boy's waist and one end of it passed through the grip-slot in the track. The rope was taut, and the spectators were horrified to find that the youngster's speed was involuntary. He was screaming in terror and begging to be rescued. A barber ran out from his shop and tried to untie the rope. He couldn't do it. The excitement increased as the boy sped along. The sidewalks swarmed with people who seemed fastened there—unable to move to the lad's assistance.

At the crossing of Robey street he fell. The merciless cable did not relax its speed, and the poor little fellow screamed in agony as he was dragged rapidly eastward over the rough cobblestones. Just as he fell one man in the crowd took in the situation and knew that in a few seconds more the child's body would be drawn under the horse-car a half-block ahead and be mangled to death. This man was A. E. Allen, a salesman in a furniture store at No. 787 West Madison street. Rushing into the street Mr. Allen caught up with the boy and quickly cut the rope.

With a look of inexpressible relief the boy jumped to his feet without so much as thanking his rescuer and started to run away. He was caught, however, by some of the crowd, who demanded an explanation.

"I didn't do it a purpose, sir," said the weeping lad. "Me and some more kids was playin' horse up there by Hoyne avenue, an' I got loose and the rope fell through the crack and got ketched on de cable. Dat's all I know about it."

"Dat's a lie, Hen!" said another little gamin. "Youse done it yourself. I seen yer. I'll tell yer all about it, mister. Yer see de kids down here ain't used to der cable yet. I used to live on de South Side and I'm use to 'em. Well, yer see, der kids has been tyin' strings to tin cans, yer know, and den dey drop the string down troo de crack and let de cable ketch it, and den de kids dey runs after it. So Hen, the blame little idiot! he tries it wid dat clothes-line, and I'll bet he'll catch it when he gits home, 'cause dat clothes-line's cut."

The boy's name is Henry Allenstein. He is about 9 years old, and his home is at No. 787 West Madison street.

"He is one of der funny kids—allus wantin' to scrap wid somebody," was the testimonial to his character given to a TRIBUNE reporter by a little playmate, perhaps 8 years old.

DESIRE TO TRAVEL A MANIA.

Joe Friend's Record in the Past as a Wanderer from Home.

Joe Friend, the boy traveler, has bobbed up again, this time in San Francisco, where he is busy selling candy in a little shop on Kearney street. The young wanderer's triumphant entry into the city of the Golden Gate was made some weeks ago. As usual he found a friend in the person of a candy woman, who took him in and put him behind the counter. Little Joe's last trip has been on an extensive scale. Some time in August, 1889, he left home, and has been traveling ever since. He had been brought back from Milwaukee and remained with his parents just four weeks, when he suddenly disappeared, just as he had done many times before. Nothing was heard from him until Nov. 12, when a telegram reached his father, who lives at No. 284 South Robey street. The telegram was dated at St. Thomas, Ont., and read as follows:

Joseph Friend, Chicago, Ill.: A boy has been picked up here and says he is your son. What shall we do with him? J. B. MORFORD.

Mr. Morford is the Division Superintendent of the Michigan Central railway. The father of the boy instantly wired Mr. Morford to send his son home, and the youthful traveler was put on a train for Chicago. Mr. Morford wrote a kind letter to Joseph Friend Sr., declining to receive any compensation for what he had done. The father waited anxiously for his son's arrival but he did not come. Two weeks later the Chief of Police at Detroit telegraphed that he had discovered a homeless youth, but before any word could be returned the boy had shaken the dust of Detroit from his patent leathers and was off again. Several weeks elapsed, when a letter was received from William Murray, Superintendent of Police in New York City. The letter stated that the Humane Society had been struggling desperately to take care of a boy from Chicago who refused to be cared for. In utter defeat New York had turned the wanderer loose.

The postman who came to the Friend household March 25 brought a letter postmarked at Tampa, Fla. It was from W. N. Cowsley, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in that city. Mr. Cowsley informed Mr. and Mrs. Friend that he had picked up their son and wanted to know what to do with him. Before an answer could be returned by the parents another letter came from Mr. Cowsley. It was discouraging. The boy had again refused to be cared for, and was headed for Mobile. April 20 a messenger-boy rushed up the stairs and handed Mrs. Friend a dispatch. It read as follows:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 20.—Joseph Friend, Chicago: Have boy here. What shall I do? Answer quick. WARREN F. BREW, Chief of Police.

That night Mrs. Friend handed the telegram to her husband, who wired to Sacramento the following dispatch addressed to Warren F. Brew:

Get boy something honorable to do and charge expenses to me. JOSEPH FRIEND.

Nothing more was learned of the wanderer until June 30, a little over two weeks ago, when Mrs. Friend received a letter addressed in the unmistakable handwriting of her boy. Her tears moistened the envelope as she broke the seal. It was sure enough a letter from her son, and he made use of the tenderest terms in telling her that he was working in a candy store and earning a living. He had found an old lady who was his friend in need and she had given him something to do. Mrs. Friend answered the letter without once referring to her boy's waywardness. She wrote her letter on the day that he was 13 years old, and asked him to make it possible to spend his next birthday at home.

Joseph Friend, the father of the boy, is a pressman employed by H. O. Shepard on Monroe street. The runaway boy is his only child. His inclination to travel seems to be uncontrollable, for he began to wander when scarcely 7 years of age. At that time he ran away from home, and as it was his first offense the city was searched. Several days later the father received word that his son was at Turner Junction. He went there and found the boy eating breakfast with the station agent. A short time afterward he went to Rockford and was brought back by a constable. While he was between the ages of 7 and 12 years he ran away from home a score of times. His favorite scheme was to enter a railroad train and pick out some benign-looking old gentleman, whom he would approach and inquire where he was going. On receiving an answer the boy would confess that he had no money and ask the old gentleman to let him sit in the same seat until the conductor passed through the train. In this way the boy would travel great distances and always found friends. He is quite a performer on the piano and can invariably get a square meal if he can find a piano. His parents believe he is growing tired of his antics and will soon return home. His father has spent all he could earn for the last five years in attempting to get the boy home from his numerous journeys.

TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

Officers Are Elected—Resolutions Adopted Indorsing the "Woman Worker."

The Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday afternoon had a decidedly animated election of officers. On the second ballot for President James O'Connell of the Carpenters' Union was elected, his opponent being W. S. Timblin of the Typographical Union. The remainder of the offices filled were as follows: Vice-President, Frank Kidd of the Typographical Union; Recording-Secretary, William Ralph of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14; Financial Secretary, James Burns of the Carpenters' Union; Treasurer, Arthur Healy of the Brass Molders' Union; Board of Trustees, B. A. Lewis of the Waiters' Union, W. J. Forrest of the Typographical Union, and Miss Fannie Kavanagh of the Ladies' Federal Labor Union.

Miss Kavanagh introduced resolutions indorsing the *Woman Worker* of Washington for its crusade against the "furor of American snobbery" which induces young women to sell themselves for English titles. T. J. Morgan strongly supported the resolutions, and stated that Mrs. Mackay, whose doings had been attacked by the journal in question, had threatened to put the editress in a lunatic asylum. The resolutions were adopted, as was the report of the committee which had asked the World's Fair directors to commence active work on the Exposition buildings and Grounds Labor-Day.

RECEIVER GILBERT B. SHAW.

His Appointment Satisfactory to the Park National Bank People.

Gilbert B. Shaw, whose appointment by the Controller of the Currency as receiver of the defunct Park National Bank, which was announced in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, is President of the American Exchange and Trust company, No. 215 Dearborn street, Edson Keith being Vice-President of the institution. Mr. Shaw was indorsed for the receivership at the joint meeting of the directors and depositors recently held at the Palmer House. As is his custom Mr. Shaw left the city Friday evening to spend Sunday with his family at Geneva Lake. Those conversant with the affairs of the bank and the appointment of Mr. Shaw assert that he will assume charge of the defunct institution this morning and immediately proceed to straighten out its complex affairs.

Charles H. Tebbetts, one of the directors of the Park National Bank, was seen yesterday afternoon and advised of the appointment of Mr. Shaw, of which he had not heard. Mr. Tebbetts said: "I am glad to hear it. I was about to pay a visit to Mr. Sturges on the North Side to see if he had any information upon the subject. Mr. Shaw is the man I wanted to see appointed, and his appointment would likely have followed the Palmer House meeting, in so far as our recommendation could influence it, but for the hope and belief that certain capitalists could be induced to carry the bank through the emergency. That failing, the appointment of some one became a necessity in order to collect the paper already overdue. I repeat what I have said before, that but for this unnecessary agitation as to alleged irregularity in the conduct of the bank, we would have had our doors open and been doing business at the old stand. We had two persons entirely willing to take the bank and adjust its affairs to the satisfaction of the depositors paying them dollar for dollar although the stockholders would have had to relinquish their holdings at a loss of 50 cents on every dollar, which they were willing to do in the interest of the depositors. But these reports that the floating paper of the bank was worthless dissuaded these men from investing and the receivership naturally resulted. Now, as a business proposition, I am confident we shall make more money out of the receivership as against the complete surrender of our stock to these two capitalists I have mentioned and I am, therefore, glad that Mr. Shaw has been appointed. Had we sold to the capitalists we would have lost 50 cents on the dollar—that was their margin for stepping into the breach—whereas I am most positive we shall not in any event lose more than 25 cents on the dollar. I believe all the outstanding paper can be collected, and, if so, we shall lose nothing; if it is not all collected we may lose 25 cents on the dollar, which is better than 50 cents."

"Then you do not believe these reports as to the mismanagement of the bank, or rather the diversion of its funds?"

"No, sir, I do not believe them. There may have been a loan here and there which proved unprofitable to the bank, but they were the exception, not the rule. We are liable to err in an investment. The bank was organized and conducted to make money, as all banks are, and the investment of its funds had that object in view. People informed as to the true assets of the bank are not afraid of it. Let me give you an instance: There is something like $54,000 of re-discounted paper at the American National Bank, every dollar of which is being paid as fast as it matures. I don't think over $6,000 of it remains unpaid, and that will be paid just as soon as it matures. This is evidence that the paper of the bank was able to float in the market. It demonstrates that financial people had confidence in the bank's paper. The depositors will receive their money in full within the time prescribed by law.

"I suppose Mr. Shaw will take the papers, books, and assets of the bank over to his own bank and conduct the receivership from there. He will likely qualify Monday, the bond required being only nominal—something like $50,000."

PREMATURE STREET TAXES.

Assessments Made a Year Before the Work Can Be Done.

A large number of property-owners are specially assessed every year for street improvements which are not made until the following year. The special assessment, however, is collected and turned over to the City Treasurer, who in turn deposits the money in the bank and draws interest thereon. It is quite pleasant for the Treasurer, but not quite so pleasant for the property-owners. It frequently happens that property is sold to satisfy warrants issued on special assessments a year before the improvements are made on the property. This state of affairs has grown to be a scandal, and considerable of a swindle into the bargain, and several Aldermen, headed by Ald. Dixon of the First Ward, propose to put a stop to it if possible.

They have called on Superintendent Jones of the Special Assessment Department and have asked him to name those streets for which special assessments have been made but which cannot be improved this year. Mr. Jones is preparing the list and will have it ready tomorrow evening. The list will then be presented to the Council, and an order will be offered to stay collections on the warrants for those improvements until next year. In this way injustice will be prevented, and forced sales for taxes will be stayed in hundreds of cases. It will not be so pleasant for the Treasurer, but it will be fairer to the taxpayers. The scandal has gone on too long. A little common honesty on the part of officials and more zeal on the part of the Aldermen would have put a stop to the wretched system long ago.

A correspondent writes: "I wish to state a few facts and ask a few questions about the Chicago Passenger railway. This company obtained a franchise from the public to lay tracks and run cars from Michigan avenue to California avenue, via Adams and Harrison streets to Western avenue, thence south to Twelfth street, west on Twelfth street to terminal or Douglas Park—cars to be run as soon as the track was laid. The track has all been completed for a year, and not a street car has run over the line south of Harrison street except a bobtail that has run semi-occasionally from Flournoy to Grenshaw street for the accommodation of children principally.

"The track west of Western avenue is being used by the West Division railway company to run their Twelfth street cars over. Now, is it right to rob the property-owners that gave the right of way of direct connection with the park and compel them to leave the cars at Harrison street and Western avenue and walk half a mile to Twelfth street and pay another fare or seek some other conveyance for their recreation?

"Is it not a fact that the franchise is already forfeited by non-use?

"Are not the city authorities culpably negligent in allowing the rights of the people to be thus trampled upon by the street-car company?"

Why does not this correspondent call on his Alderman in connection with this matter? An order in the Council would set it right. If the facts are as stated the company is liable to forfeit its franchise.

ASPIRANTS FOR OFFICE HOPEFUL.

The Withdrawal of W. J. Campbell from the Race Gives Others a Chance.

William J. Campbell has definitely decided that he will not be a candidate for County Treasurer this fall. He so informed a representative of THE TRIBUNE at the Sheriff's picnic at Willow Springs Saturday. This will be welcome news to several aspirants for the offices of Sheriff and Treasurer. It will be especially welcome to Matt Benner and James H. Gilbert, as it greatly increases the chances for the nomination of the former for Treasurer and of the latter for Sheriff. It will also be good news for Mr. W. T. Ball, whose chances for County Clerk are improved by Mr. Campbell being out of the field. But it will be more welcome to Henry Wulff, also candidate for County Clerk, than to any other. Mr. Campbell's withdrawal insures a solid county-town delegation to Mr. Wulff. Other changes in the slates will probably follow and there will be a rearrangement all around.

It is understood that the Republican Senatorial Convention for the First District will be called about Aug. 15. There is every reason to believe that Senator Eckhart will not be a candidate for renomination. The chances then are decidedly in favor of W. A. Hutchins, the real-estate man, who is probably the strongest man that could be named. Getman and Ford are candidates for renomination. There is strong objection to both. Getman voted wrong every time on the Chicago bills at the last session. Ford seldom or never put in an appearance and he shamefully neglected some important measures entrusted to his charge. It will be easy to get better men than either.

STABBED IN A DRUNKEN ROW.

A Negro Seriously Wounded During a Fight in a Saloon.

A serious stabbing affray took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Lemuel Foster's saloon, at No. 11 Polk street, between Robert Beselly and a man named Malachy, both colored. Beselly charged Malachy with robbing him, and the latter gave Beselly the lie. He struck Malachy in the face with his clinched fist. Malachy drew a knife and stabbed his assailant twice in the abdomen. He then ran out and has not yet been captured. Beselly was taken to a friend's house, at No. 159 Fourth avenue, where he was attended by a physician. The wounds are serious.

Beselly and Malachy are each 20 years old, employed as hostlers, and are following the races. Beselly shot and killed a man named Andrew Bond in a drunken fight in a State street saloon about a year ago.

William Ryan, a peddler 40 years old, was found unconscious near Washington and Halsted streets shortly after midnight yesterday morning with two knife wounds in his side. He was taken to the County Hospital. Ryan remembers nothing of the affair, as he had been drinking. Three toughs who haunt Meridian street were locked up on suspicion of being connected with the assault. Ryan is unmarried and lives at No. 130 Gurley street.

Nicholas Phelan and Thomas Walsh quarreled in the saloon at No. 256 State street. The latter hurled a beer-glass at his antagonist and struck him just under the chin, severing an artery and knocking the man senseless. Phelan was taken to the County Hospital. Walsh is still at large.

Koster Varra and Joseph Serpat, Italians, had a misunderstanding at Wentworth avenue and Nineteenth street, and the former concluded to settle with a revolver. He fired one shot, the bullet cutting a hole through Serpat's coat-tails. Varra was arrested.

Charles Henning, a young man living at No. 354 North Paulina street, while drunk was stabbed by an Italian who keeps a stand at Noble street and West Chicago avenue. Henning quarreled with the Italian, who stabbed him in the left arm. The injured man was taken to the County Hospital. He will recover.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Afraid of Detectives.

The police were aided in their work on the United States Express robbery case by the stupidity of the Ehrets. John suspected every stranger who approached him of being a Pinkerton detective, but had no idea the police were watching him. A few weeks before he went to Hot Springs two young men took a room near Mike Ehret's grocery, but they were not allowed to stay. John and his brother were convinced that they were Pinkerton spies and made the neighborhood so hot for them they had to leave.

Although Mr. Wygant of the express company has little hope of recovering any of the plunder, he will take steps today to seize a horse and buggy which John Ehret admitted buying with the stolen money. The police think he would not go far wrong to take possession of the entire stock of Mike Ehret's grocery and saloon.

Cicero Town Board Meeting.

The Town Board of Cicero met in adjourned session at Austin Saturday evening. The following sidewalk ordinances were passed: West side of Ridgeland avenue from Thirty-first street to the Burlington tracks, and east side of Cedar street, between Forest and Willis streets. A deed was received from Andrew Warren Jr. to thirty-three feet of the northeast quarter of Sec. 17, 39, 13, and the Clerk was instructed to issue to him a warrant for $1,642 for land taken in the opening of Austin avenue. The Engineer reported E. A. Cummings & Co. to be entitled to $1,700 for work done on Washington boulevard and the Clerk was instructed to draw a warrant. The Chicago and Southwestern Railway presented an ordinance granting rights to lay tracks and operate a railway line. Referred. The Engineer reported an ordinance establishing a drainage district for the Town of Cicero, and providing for a main sewer in Robinson and Willow avenues and Madison street. An ordinance was passed for the improvement of South Prairie avenue from Madison to Morgan boulevard with cedar-block pavements. Ordinances for the use of Washington boulevard, the improvement of Central avenue, North Prairie avenue, Austin avenue, South Waller avenue, and Frink and Elm streets (Austin) were referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways. A resolution was adopted instructing the attorney to prepare an ordinance for the extension of Wesley avenue (Oak Park) between Madison and Harrison streets. A resolution that property-owners on Oak Park avenue be authorized to improve that street by private contract, so as to preserve its present contour, was referred to the Engineer to prepare plans and specifications.

Two Societies Unite.

At an informal meeting yesterday it was agreed that the "Chicago Secular Union" and the "American Secular Union of Chicago" should unite under the name of the former as one society, that both Presidents should resign and the Hon. Charles B. Waite be President of the "Chicago Secular Union," which should immediately take charge of the Sunday evening lectures at the Princess Opera-House, and that the "American" charter should be returned to the State as soon as could be done legally.

One of the most urgent reasons for this action was that the name of the National society is "American Secular Union," and to avoid confusion in names its President, R. B. Westbrook of Philadelphia, requested the branch society to change its name and accordingly this action was taken, as both societies are on friendly terms.

It is rumored that the National Society will apply for a charter in this State and make Chicago the headquarters of the societies throughout the country.

The object of "secularism" is the maintaining of the American Constitution as it is, giving the right of religious freedom, and to resist all efforts to unite Church and State; also to advocate the taxation of church property and to oppose public funds being used to maintain any sectarian institution. The National society is now engaged in opposing the proposed amendment to the Constitution by Senator Blair providing for the teaching of religion in the public schools.

The Hon. C. B. Waite will lecture on that subject next Sunday.

Spent an Enjoyable Day.

One of the most successful and enjoyable picnics of the season was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The attendance was large. Games of various kinds were indulged in, and the dancing was not the least pleasant feature of the afternoon and evening. Refreshments were abundant.

There was no formality about the affair. All enjoyed themselves according to their own inclinations, and were not obliged to devote a good portion of the day to listening to speeches.

"We are here for a good time," said Committeeman Zeller. "Nobody cares for speeches at a picnic and if we had any addresses hardly anybody would listen, and those who did would forget all about what they had heard five minutes later."

An excellent band furnished music and the dancing pavilion was constantly crowded.

Items.

While Mr. and Mrs. L. Hallett of No. 46 South Sangamon street were at church last night thieves got into the house and stole $600 worth of jewelry.

Henry Thomas, a colored stevedore, while at work on the steamer New York, at the foot of Sixteenth street, fell eighteen feet into the hold of the vessel, breaking his left wrist and two ribs and receiving internal injuries.

A meeting of the Mexican Veterans' Association of Cook County was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific. It was presided over by Col. P. T. Turnley. The association's representation at the State reunion this week at Greenville was discussed.

Two men giving their names as John Taylor and A. Eastman were held up and robbed by two unknown men on the "levee" Saturday night. Early yesterday morning the police arrested George Wright and William Sunnott on suspicion of being the highwaymen. Wright claims to be a printer.

The body of Henry Shrader, a dock laborer more familiarly known as "Dutch Pete," was found in the Ogden slip at the foot of Illinois street yesterday afternoon. He was last seen alive Wednesday night, when he was paid $10 for a job of work. It is supposed he went on a spree and fell in the slip.

An unknown woman about 40 years old and poorly dressed was run over at Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street by a horse and buggy driven by a laborer named August Schlonger. She was taken into a neighboring drug store in an unconscious condition and attended by a doctor, who said she was dangerously injured. Schlonger was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

WAITING FOR RESULTS.

WALL STREET WATCHING FOR THE EFFECTS OF THE SILVER BILL.

The Operation of the New Law Will Be Felt in the Speculative Markets When the Secretary of the Treasury Begins His Monthly Purchases of 4,500,000 Ounces of Silver—How Wall Street Regards the Chicago Stock-Yards Securities—On the Foreign Exchanges.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—The *Times* says: "The Silver bill became a law last Monday. Because the stock market remained dull some people seem to have an idea that as a bull influence silver legislation is a delusion. But the market is likely to be quiet at this time under any circumstances. If prices had jumped on the bill being signed by the President, it would have been only from speculative operations in anticipation of its results. Now about all that could be got out of the general market on that basis was taken out by the advance in May. The passage of the Silver bill then seemed only a question of a week or ten days, and prices advanced in anticipation of it. It took a much longer time than had been expected for the measure to become a law, and when it did a speculative force, based purely on anticipation, had been exhausted. What the market waits for now is effects. Some of the effects of the operation of the law must be felt. This will come probably next month, when the Treasury Department begins to buy its 4,500,000 ounces of silver and issue the new notes for it. Meantime our exports of silver have been resumed. When the price of the metal first rose in this market we led London, and the dealers, who only ask ¼ or ½ per cent profit to trade on, imported some silver. Thereupon fears were expressed that Europe would flood us with its cheap silver, though where the dealers on the other side were to get it, seeing they had to buy from us always, did not appear. A few weeks of these operations sufficed to sweep the English market bare of such loose silver as could be bought below the New York price, and now London is buying again at our price, which, instead of 97 cents as it used to be, is from $1.08 to $1.10.

The highest price of silver the last week was 110¼. At this figure realizing sales by some banking-houses which had bought when the price was below 104 caused a decline of a point or two, but the quotations were rising again under yesterday's buying.

The Courts and the Sugar Trust.

Silver and sugar have been almost the only objects of interest. Friday the general term handed down its decision affirming the position taken by the lawyers for the trust, that the receiver for the North River company, one of the trust corporations, had no power or right of possession in respect to any of the other properties of the trust. He had asked to be appointed receiver for all, and Judge O'Brien had granted an injunction restraining the trust from transferring any of its assets pending the determination of the question. This injunction operated awkwardly for the trust. The Court of Appeals had decided that the organization was in form illegal and by implication pointed out how it could be made legal. The trustees desired to act in accordance with this, but they were bound hand and foot by the injunction. They could neither go backward nor forward. Against the shackles which Judge O'Brien's injunction put on the trustees their lawyers appealed, and the general term struck them off. The decision leaves the trustees free to reorganize the property on a legal basis, at the same time it vindicates the position of the opponents of trusts. The courts say in effect: "You can't make trusts in this State. Union of business interests is right and commercially necessary. The law permits it under specified conditions. You must act in accordance with that law."

The decision of the general term, it may be noted, has a literary merit all too rare in legal literature. It is brief, clearly expressed, and to the point. The awful masses of verbiage constantly dumped on the public from bench and bar, through whose involved and obscure sentences the exasperated reader searches anxiously for the thought the legal luminary supposed he was expressing, makes one often wish that part of a legal education was some training in writing plain English.

It was a little remarkable that sugar stock, which has usually responded promptly in the market to favorable news, should on this occasion have acted differently. It went up some points before the decision came out, then fell back again, rose when it was announced, but seemed to lack sustaining force. After opening high yesterday morning it receded. It was plain there were no buying orders from the inside. The usual propelling force was lacking. For some cause the insiders appeared unwilling to buy the stock. The reason will probably appear later.

Wall Street and the Stock-Yards.

And while on the subject of industrial stocks it is worth while to direct attention to the latest, that of the Chicago Stock-Yards company, the advertisements of which appeared yesterday. There are $10,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, $6,500,000 6 per cent preferred stock, and $6,500,000 common stock. If an imposing array of names, led by that of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, can make a stock go with the public this ought to go. Yet Wall street's experience with Chicago enterprises is not calculated to inspire confidence. The stock-yards have been highly paying investments, while only Chicago money has been in them. What the street is asking is how they will be when Chicago has sold them to outsiders. People who have been badly bitten in another highly paying Chicago enterprise, after it had been sold to outsiders, want to know if when this stock-yards stock has been unloaded there are any ten-share receiverships coming and how Judge Collins stands in respect to the new deal. It is all very well to show what big profits have been made, but suppose a great howl is raised after this stock is sold about monopoly, stock-watering, foreign syndicates, and so forth. The next thing Wall street would know, there would be a rain of injunctions, municipal ordinances, receiverships, and the like, while the stock market was worked on them to the Queen's taste. Wall street is inclined to be skeptical about Chicago investments after the dose it had lately.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

American Railway Securities in London Depressed—On the Continental Bourses.

LONDON, July 20.—There was a moderate demand for discount during the last week at 4@3¼. On the Stock Exchange business was active early in the week, especially in stocks depending upon the value of silver, but this activity was succeeded by a reaction to dullness, owing partly to the holiday season and partly to distrust of the money market and the expected advance of the Bank of England rate. In foreign securities Argentines were stronger, Cedulas rising yesterday 1½ per cent on the rumor that the negotiations with a London syndicate for a new loan were progressing. English railway securities were dull. American railroads lost the buoyancy apparent on the passage of the Silver bill, and closed yesterday generally depressed. The week's variations in prices included the following: Increases—Denver preferred, 1; Lake Shore, ½. Decreases—Mexican Central, 1¼; Mexican National bonds, 1; Central Pacific and Norfolk preferred, ¾ each; Alabama Great Southern, Union Pacific, and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, ½ each. Canadians were quiet; Grand Trunk second preference advanced 1, while first preferred and ordinary lost ½. Mexican railways were firm; seconds advanced 2½ and ordinary ½. Brewery shares were dull. In copper, Rio Tinto dropped ½. Nitrate shares were steady. American Investment Trust deferred advanced 2. The week's issues include the Chicago Union Stock-Yards company, the Michigan Wendigo Copper company, the Shamokin-Sunbury railroad company, and the Brooklyn Bliss company.

PARIS, July 20.—The bourse was quiet last week. Prices were firm. Three per cent rentes show a rise for the week of 10 centimes and Crédit Foncier shares a rise of 18 francs. Rio Tintos have declined 17.

A group of speculators interested in Panama shares are sending broadcast circulars dilating on the chances of making money by buying Panamas at their present low values. The circulars, however, bring forth no response from the public, and Panama shares show a decline of 3½ francs for the week.

BERLIN, July 20.—On the boerse the last week dealings were limited. The market was apathetic in tone. Yesterday's closing quotations include: Prussian consols, 106.75; Deutsche Bank, 167.40; Handels Gesellschaft, 164; Laura Mine, 145.75; Mexican sixes, 97.90; short exchange on London 20.41½; long do, 20.23; private discount, 3½.

Discouraging trade reports are being made. Those concerning the leather trades, which are already depressed, assert that the McKinley Tariff bill is having the effect of killing the leather export business with America, the loss of which will be severely felt.

The iron, coal, and steel industries continue in a critical position. The Rhineland-Westphalian Pig-Iron Manufacturers' Convention has proved powerless to maintain the convention prices. Thus Bessemer rails, which were quoted at 166 under the convention regulations, are now offered at 152.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—Business was dull on the boerse last week. The final quotations of yesterday include: Italian fives, 94; Russian fours, 97.40; Austrian silver rentes, 78.50; short exchange on London, 20.42; private discount, 3⅜.

A Dresden syndicate has obtained a concession under which it will supply 168 towns in Saxony with electric lights.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

Gross Exchanges of Last Week Compared with the Same Period in 1889.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—The following table compiled from dispatches from the clearing-houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the exchanges for the corresponding week in 1889:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 656,872,570	4.4	....
Boston	98,420,490	4.1	....
Chicago	76,874,000	24.0	....
Philadelphia	80,156,135	18.1	....
St. Louis	21,648,881	24.9	....
Pittsburg	16,606,151	23.2	....
San Francisco	18,049,774	25.9	....
Baltimore	14,64.,888	8.8	....
Cincinnati	11,581,550	11.8	....
Kansas City	10,085,478	21 6	....
Louisville	8,410,980	20.8	....
New Orleans	6,688,253	11.0	....
Cleveland	5,088,675	44.9	....
Buffalo	7,675,275	10.8	....
Minneapolis	5,059,430	....	11.6
Milwaukee	5,855,000	49.4	....
Detroit	5,788,311	24.5	....
Denver	5,175,863	68.0	....
Omaha	4,750,024	22.8	....
Providence	5,264,500	....	7.0
St. Paul	4,535,036	2.9	....
Columbus	3,049,100	39.3	....
Richmond	2,865,262	18.2	....
Dallas	1,684,844	7.5	....
Indianapolis	2,111,141	10.5	....
St. Joseph	1,533,090	27.1	....
Peoria	1,476,446	9.8	....
Springfield	1,557,979	28.3	....
Portland, Me.	1,902,853	3.0	....
New Haven	1,549,315	3.3	....
Worcester	1,287,658	14.9	....
Wichita	786,706	....	....
Sioux City	865,778	88.8	....
Birmingham	748,712	29.7	....
Grand Rapids	886,817	27.6	....
Galveston	826,011	42.4	....
Tacoma	781,207	*29.4	....
Norfolk	729,743	22.9	....
Syracuse	917,743	26.3	....
Wilmington	1,018,611	26.2	....
Lowell	712,657	....	4.0
Chattanooga	672,800	34.4	....
Lincoln	518,310	19.8	....
Des Moines	662,550	....	3.9
Los Angeles	563,614	....	8.5
Lexington, Ky.	475,897	10.5	....
Topeka	341,465	....	7.5
New Bedford	513,482	20.6	....
Montreal	10,415,126	18.3	....
Halifax	1,134,998	5.9	....
*Portland, Ore.	1,732,351	....	....
*Nashville	2,270,597	....	....
*Toledo	1,558,448	....	....
*Rochester	1,559,437	....	....
*Salt Lake City	1,476,169	....	....
*Seattle	1,185,394	....	....
Total	$1,115,389,573	2 9	....
Outside New York	464,517,003	15.1	....

*Not included in totals; no clearing-house at this time last year.

CHICAGO'S CENSUS RETURNS IN 1843.

An Extract from an Old Directory Shows a Population of 7,580.

The following extract is copied from Norris' Chicago Directory of 1844, owned by Robert T. Martin. It shows the census returns of Chicago in 1843, when the population was 7,580, and at this time when the returns from 1890 are announced is of especial interest:

Population of the City of Chicago according to the census taken by J. W. Norris, Aug. 1, 1843, under the authority of the Common Council; together with a comparison of this with the census of former periods.

The following census was taken with great care and accuracy, all persons not permanently residing in the city being, in every instance, excluded. The population of the place might have been made much larger than it appears to be by the result of this census, undoubtedly 8,500, by including a class of transitory persons which it is customary to compute as a part of the population of cities; but it was thought advisable to base the present census upon a permanent foundation; the census of subsequent periods will then show the actual amount of increase.

By transitory persons are to be understood persons not having a permanent residence in either of the wards of the city, and persons living here but absent for the time being—by natives of other countries, those actually born abroad, and not their descendants, who are included among the natives of this country. It is proper to remark that a great increase of population has taken place since the date of this census. The present population exceeds 8,000.

	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Fifth Ward.	Sixth Ward.	Total.
MALES.							
10 years of age and under	245	284	57	65	100	257	1,008
Over 10 and under 21	146	135	41	36	63	143	562
Over 21 and under 45	627	614	159	192	156	439	2,087
Over 45 and under 60	25	36	7	8	20	27	123
Over 60	5	8	2	....	2	10	27
							3,792
FEMALES.							
10 and under	217	271	67	64	98	280	1,017
Over 10 and under 21	186	183	31	27	37	166	630
Over 21 and under 45	398	384	94	73	106	338	1,393
Over 45 and under 60	27	29	7	6	11	36	116
Over 60	7	7	1	1	2	16	34
							3,190
Colored males under 21	2	6	0	0	0	4	12
Colored males over 21	9	14	2	2	0	3	30
Colored females under 21	3	4	0	0	0	3	10
Colored females over 21	2	9	0	0	0	2	13
							65
Transient persons	87	246	50	28	19	103	533
Number of Irish	170	206	29	50	175	143	773
Germans and Norwegians	104	217	32	21	90	352	816
Natives of other countries	134	156	80	84	50	163	667
Grand total							7,580

Whole number of families, 1,177.

	1840.	1843.	Inc'se.
First Ward	1,197	1,986	789
Second Ward	1,467	2,231	764
Third Ward	251	509	258
Fourth Ward	179	414	235
Fifth Ward	436	600	164
Sixth Ward	1,323	1,840	517
Total	4,853	7,580	2,727

Port of Chicago, Seth Johnson, Deputy Collector and Inspector Revenue office, Clark street, opposite saloon:

The following tabular statements will exhibit, with an approach to accuracy, the amount and value of the trade of Chicago to the close of the present year, 1843. A very serious difficulty has existed heretofore in ascertaining the actual amount of exports and imports of the place, especially the exports, owing to the fact that a great many vessels arrive and depart during the season of navigation without being reported at the Custom-House or leaving any evidence of the character and amount of their cargoes. The existence of this difficulty was more particularly set forth in a memorial of the Common Council to Congress in the year 1840, in which they allow a deduction of one-third from the amount known to be added for the amount unknown. It has been thought advisable, in the following statement, to give only the actual amount as ascertained from record in the revenue office, it being understood, from the above explanation, that the estimate is considerably below the true amount:

	Exports.		Imports.
1836	$ 1,000.64	1836	$325,203.90
1837	11,065.00	1837	373,667.12
1838	16,044.75	1838	579,174.61
1839	33,843.00	1839	630,980.26
1840	228,635.74	1840	562,106.20
1841	348,362.24	1841	564,347.88
1842	659,305.20	1842	664,347.88

ARTICLES EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1842.

Wheat, bu	586,907	Flour, brls	2,920
Corn, bu	35,358	Beef, brls	762
Oats, bu	53,486	Pork and hams, brls	15,447
Peas, bu	484	Fish, brls	915
Barley, bu	1,090	Lard, lbs	367,200
Flaxseed, bu	750	Tallow, lbs	151,300
Hides, No	6,947	Soap, lbs	2,400
Brooms, No	5,587	Candles, lbs	500
Maple sugar, lbs	4,500	Tobacco, lbs	3,000
Lead, lbs	59,990	Butter, lbs	24,200
Feathers, lbs	2,409	Wool, lbs	1,500
Furs and peltries, packs	440		

ARTICLES EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1843.

Wheat, bu	628,967	Tobacco, lbs	74,900
Corn, bu	2,443	Lead, lbs	360,000
Oats, bu	3,767	Wool, lbs	22,050
Flaxseed, bu	1,920	Candles, lbs	4,900
Pork, brls	11,112	Soap, lbs	5,300
Lard, brls	2,823	Furs, packages	393
Beef, brls	10,380	Brooms, doz	180
Tallow, brls	1,133	Flour, brls	10,786
Hides	14,536		

ARTICLES IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1843.

Merch'dise, tons	2,012	Shingles	4,117,025
Merch'dise, pkgs	101,470	Sq timber, feet	16,600
Salt, barrels	27,038	Staves	57,000
Whisky, barrels	2,585	Bark, cords	430
Lumber, feet	7,545,142		

VESSELS ARRIVED AND CLEARED DURING THE YEAR 1842-'43.

	Arrived.	Cleared.	Total.	Aggregate tonnage.
1842	705	705	1,410	117,711
1843	756	691	1,447	299,858

Silurian Mineral Spring Company

LUTHER W. McCONNELL, President. W. H. ANDERSON, Vice-President and Treasurer. GEORGE F. HAWES, Secretary.

WE WANT TWO GOOD TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Those with some experience in the water business preferred, but that not absolutely necessary. Please give full information about yourself, with salary expected.

Address W. H. ANDERSON, Vice-President, Waukesha, Wis.

A number of vessels left port this year without being reported.

During the present season 14,856 barrels of beef have been packed at the several packing-houses in the city. Only a small portion of this has been exported. The quantity of hides and tallow is not known, but will bear a proportion to the quantity of beef. An amount of pork will be put up here the coming winter, greatly exceeding any former season. No statement in regard to this department can be made in this connection, as the business is but just commencing.

Shot His Daughter's Lover.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Today at Argentine, Kas., a suburb of this city, John Stober shot and killed Frank Mullen. Mullen was a boarder at Stober's house, and was very attentive to Stober's daughter. The father ordered him from the premises, but he refused to go, and Stober shot him through the abdomen. The murderer was arrested.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20—8 p. m.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair weather, except showers in extreme western portions of Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, easterly winds, warmer.

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair weather, except in Western Illinois, showers, easterly winds, stationary temperature in Indiana, warmer in Illinois.

For Iowa—Showers, easterly winds, warmer.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—Showers, easterly winds, warmer, except in western portions of Dakota, stationary temperature.

For Nebraska—Showers, variable winds, stationary temperature.

For Kansas and Colorado—Fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 20—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, slightly warmer, fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.98	92	94	S.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	84	92	E.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.24	64	68	N. E.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.08	74	84	N.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	80	84	N. E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.04	68	84	N.	Rain	.04
Chicago	30.20	68	68	N. E.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	76	80	N.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O.	30.26	64	68	N. E.	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.04	76	86	N. E.	Fair	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	78	82	N. E.	Fair	....
Denver, Colo.	30.04	80	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	72	....	S. E.	Cl'udy	.40
Detroit, Mich.	30.28	64	70	S.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.20	76	82	E.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	56	60	E.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.84	94	98	E.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.24	60	64	E.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	84	88	S. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.22	68	76	S.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.30	66	72	E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.98	86	88	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.00	78	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.14	78	84	E.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	74	....	S.	Cl'udy	2.10
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.10	76	84	N.	Fair	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.22	74	78	E.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.24	60	68	E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.28	60	64	N. E.	Fair	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.24	68	70	N.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.94	70	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	30.18	60	68	W.	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.04	76	82	S. E.	Fair	.02
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	80	88	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.06	74	92	N. W.	Rain	.64
New York City	30.20	66	76	N. W.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.18	76	80	N. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	70	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	30.24	60	64	W.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.00	80	90	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Port Huron, Mich.	30.30	62	68	N.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	29.98	76	86	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Rochester, N. Y.	30.26	62	68	N.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.16	72	78	S. E.	Fair	.10
St. Paul, Minn.	30.16	74	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.00	80	88	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.26	64	68	E.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.06	70	78	E.	Cl'udy	.01
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	76	80	E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	78	86	S. E.	Fair	....
Toledo, O.	30.26	64	68	E.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.04	82	92	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Portland, Ore.	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal.	....	....	....	....	....	....

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, steamer Aurania, Liverpool; City of Rome, Liverpool; State of Alabama, Glasgow; Holland, London.

Brow Head—Passed, Servia, Liverpool.

Boston—Arrived, Scythia, from Liverpool.

London—Sighted, Bretagne, from New York.

New York—Arrived, Normandie, from Havre.

Baltimore—Arrived, Ohio, from Hamburg.

DEATHS.

Death notices not exceeding five lines, one insertion, free.

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 83, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ELLINGER—At 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday, July 20, Mr. Elkan Ellinger. Funeral service at late residence, 28 Beethoven-place Tuesday at 10 a. m.

HENNIGAR—At his residence, Sixty-sixth-court, Englewood, July 19, 1890, John Fletcher Hennigar, aged 36 years and 10 months. Interment at London, Ont.

KEHOE—July 19, at her residence, 466 Ashland-boulevard, Ellen, widow of the late Michael Kehoe, aged 80 years, a resident of Chicago since 1839. Old settlers invited to funeral Monday, July 21, at 10 a. m., at Holy Family Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

LYNDON—Arthur James, beloved son of John A. and Elizabeth F. Lyndon of 315 South Western-av., aged 5 months and 23 days.

MONINGER—July 19, Barbara Moninger (nee Folz), beloved wife of Lambert Moninger, aged 34 years, at 9 o'clock a. m. Funeral Monday, July 21, from late residence, 43 Florimond street, to St. Michael's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery. Funeral private; no flowers.

O'CONNELL—John O'Connell, July 18, 1890. Funeral Monday, July 21, at 9:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 64 Hastings-st., thence by carriages to Calvary.

RICHARDSON—In Englewood, July 20, John G. Richardson, aged 60 years. Funeral Tuesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Universalist Church, Sixty-fifth-st. and Stewart-av. Members of the Patriarchal Circle will meet in full uniform at Patriarchal Hall, Sixty-sixth-st. and Stewart-av., at 12:30 sharp.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE CHICAGO Relief and Aid Society are closed for the summer. The central office, 51 and 53 La Salle-st., will be open from 10 to 12 a. m. All applications in person or by letter will receive prompt attention. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. G. TRUSDELL, Superintendent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Entire Program at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

Rawson, Indian Club Expert; Bingham, the Prince of Ventriloquists; Blanche Boyer, Premier Character Dancer; and Hungarian Orchestra. Wax Groups. Lincoln Relics, etc. Admission to all, 50c; children, 25c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE — Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON............ Manager.
ICED AIR—ELECTRIC FANS—COOL BREEZES.

GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER. TRIUMPH OF THE 2d EDITION CRYSTAL SLIPPER.

Evenings at 8. Next Matinee Wednesday.

I Was Dreaming. A Jester's Stock In Trade. Cercle de l'Harmonie. The Cachuca and the Cicciari. The Great Comedians. Second Thoughts.

The Great Ballets at 9:30 and 10:15.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.

TONIGHT,

FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.

MR. HENRY E.

D-I-X-E-Y

And his Merry Players in Gill & Dixey's New Burlesque, entitled

RIP Or Many a Slip 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip.

Music by W. W. Furst. Carriages at 10:45

McVICKER'S THE BEST VENTILATED Theater in the City.

8th Week Bronson Howard's

SHENANDOAH!

A Story of Love and War.

"Should be seen by every patriot of our country." —Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK, Corner Congress and Loomis-sts.

Base-Ball.

NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO.

Monday, July 21; Tuesday, July 22; Wednesday, July 23.

GAME CALLED AT 3:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison-st., and usual places.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—31 Week.
MILWARD ADAMS..................Lessee and Manager

THEO. THOMAS

Summer Night Concerts.

Tonight.....REQUEST PROGRAM

Tickets, 25c and 50c—For sale during the day at the Exposition Building.

WEST SIDE PARK.

RUNNING RACES.

Commencing Monday, July 21.

FIVE RACES MONDAY,

With 47 Entries.

Admission 75c. Trains leave depot, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st., at 12:01, 1:15, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM, Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

LIBBY PRISON.

The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

BROTHERHOOD BASE-BALL PARK, 35th-st. and Wentworth-av.

BASE-BALL.

Mike Kelly's Bostons vs. Chicago White Stockings,

TODAY AT 3:35 P. M.

Tickets at Jenney & Graham's, 102 Madison-st., and usual places.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.

The Home Theater of the South Side.

THE FIRST PRODUCTION OF GRANDPA GREY.

MARIA HEATH .... as............ "Towhead."

Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

Matinee Prices—15c, 25c, 50c.

Next Sunday—OLIVER TWIST.

JACOBS' ACADEMY—Halsted and Madison

Tonight at 8, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Howard & Fox's Gaiety Co.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.

Mullen & Murphy's Comedy Company in the Laughable Comedy,

MARRIED PEOPLE.

10c—ADMISSION—10c.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
From Clark Street Bridge.

Steamers JOHN A. DIX and R. J. GORDON

SEASON PROGRAMME.

To Michigan City—Every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 9 a. m.

To Fort Sheridan and Waukegan—Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 9 a. m.

To Evanston—Monday and Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

To South Chicago—Sunday, 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Each round trip, 50 cents. (Michigan City Sundays, 75c). Moonlight Excursion Every Evening at 8 (from Clark and Madison-st. Bridges. Fare only 25c. Music and Dancing). D. M. COCHRANE, Mgr.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, capacity 1,000 people, from State-st. bridge. Season program—Every Sunday to South Chicago at 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; every Monday to Evanston at 2:30 p. m.; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to Michigan City at 9 a. m.; every Wednesday and Friday to Waukegan at 9 a. m., calling at Fort Sheridan. Fare for each round trip, 50c. Moonlight excursion on the lake every evening at 8, only 25c. Music and dancing.

STEAMER IVANHOE, from foot of Harrison-st. to Lincoln Park and Water-Works Crib, daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 4 p. m. Also moonlight excursion on the lake every evening at 8 o'clock. Each round trip, 25c. HENRY BABY, Manager.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

VAN BUREN-ST. LINE STEAMERS, LAKE FRONT. Boats every 20 minutes to Water-Works Crib, New Pier, and Government Pier.

Fare 5c, 15, and 10 cents.

Boats run all night Saturdays to piers.

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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *who leave the city for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday sent them by mail for 15 cents per week or 67 cents per month.*

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	4 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1890.

THE census returns show that four cities in the United States have each a population of 900,000 or over, while no other city in the Union rises to the dignity of half a million souls. Does not this indicate for the long future, if not for all time, that these cities are to constitute the Big Four of the Nation? Some of the rest are growing, but it does not seem probable that they will do so at a rate sufficient to carry them up to an equality with the smallest member of the grand quadripartite assemblage of which Chicago forms the focus, while the other three occupy places on the curve. Every country that is old enough to have a history has exhibited a tendency to the building up of two or three leading centers, and in many cases there have been two—one near the sea and the other far inland. The history of this country has advanced sufficiently to show that Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco cannot hope to rival New York, and that none of the interior cities stand a chance of running neck and neck with Chicago. Some others may exhibit yet a phenomenal increase similar to that of Chicago in certain stages of its growth, but it can be only as subsidiary aggregations of population and activity, not as the leading cities of the Nation.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Midsummer has brought to the commercial world little of the dullness that is usually associated with the season. It is true that the speculative markets were lifeless during the week, but within the bounds of commercial trade there is manifest little of the slackening that usually comes with the summer heat. The activity is notably pronounced in Chicago. The local bank clearings here for last week were 20 per cent in excess of those of a year ago. It will be remembered that the clearings for the first six months of 1890 indicated a phenomenal activity, and it is surprising to find that large as were the clearings for the first six months the daily average since July 1 has been considerably in excess of the daily average for the half year. Remembering, too, that heavy Stock Exchange transactions materially swelled the average for the half-year period, and that the clearings since July 1 have received but trifling increase from that source, it will be seen that just at the time when midsummer dullness might be expected to be the most pronounced the commercial business of the city is exceeding largely the average of the first six months of the year.

A close money market is still hanging heavily over the Stock Exchange and has cast a shadow, though as yet a light one, over manufacturing and mercantile circles. The stringency has been blighting to business at the Stock Exchange, and has been made doubly serious by the policy of the banks to give all other lines of business the preference in making loans. If the condition of the money market be such that some branch of business must be discriminated against their course is a conservative and probably a wise one, but if it be merely an attempt to suppress what the bankers consider a too exuberant speculative spirit the effort may be carried too far easily.

There is a strong feeling which is by no means confined to the members of the Stock Exchange that the present condition demands an increase of banking facilities and that it offers an exceptionally profitable opportunity to outside capital to come in.

A comparison of our banking facilities with those of Eastern cities offers much to indicate that there is room for profitable expansion here. The surplus and capital of the banks of New York equal 30 per cent of the deposits. In Boston they are 46 per cent. In Philadelphia 36 per cent. The capital and surplus of the National banks of Chicago are only 23 per cent of the deposits. Such comparisons may be made in a dozen ways, and all will indicate that the banking facilities offered here do not compare well with those of other large cities, while the intense commercial activity that is under way here would warrant business-men in expecting at least as ample accommodations as other large cities offer. The points are not all in favor of capital rushing into new banking enterprises here, however. The record of new banks started within the last few years has not been pleasing wholly, though the answer to that may be that the situation did not then demand them as it does now. It can by no means be assumed that our banking facilities have not grown as the city has increased in commercial importance. While the number of banks in the Clearing House has increased only from seventeen to twenty-one in the last ten years the capital and surplus of those combined banks have increased from $11,286,000 to $26,598,000, deposits have increased from $60,000,000 to $130,000,000, and loans have increased from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000. Banks that shall make a specialty of Stock Exchange business are what is asked for most urgently, but where a bank doing a business of exclusively loaning on securities would get its deposits from is not clear entirely. There is unquestionably room for a profitable increasing of the banking capital here, but the situation does not offer such a gold mine of easy profits as some people are supposing.

The capitalization of industries and the eager rush of the public for the securities go on. A week ago a phenomenal subscription for the securities of a packing-house combination was closed. Today the public here and in England is asked to invest in the securities of the Chicago Stock-Yards. Statements of profits have been made that must set stockholders of the old company to wondering what became of the difference between the dividends they got and the surplus that the company is reported to have earned. In the evolution from its present form into a company that has some eminent English financiers on its Board of Directors the capitalization is increased by $10,000,000, though the corporate change has added nothing to the value of the property, and it is perhaps still a question if it will not be hurtful. The success with which the securities of several industrial enterprises have been launched here and the profits realized by the promoters have made the field an attractive one to financiers, and there is good promise that the public will be kept supplied with a steady flow of industrial stocks as long as it thirsts for that form of investment.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORS AND THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

The Senators from this State have had sufficient time to acquaint themselves with the effect which the increased duties imposed on wool and woolens by the McKinley bill will have on their constituents. One of them lives in the agricultural County of Sangamon; the other in the manufacturing and commercial County of Cook. Senator Cullom ought to know how these higher duties will act on farmers; Senator Farwell should know how they will affect workingmen and clerks.

Senator Cullom knows that there are some sheep in his home county—not quite 14,000. He is told by the McKinleyites that if their bill passes the price of the fleeces of these sheep will be increased two cents a pound, or $1,280. But if the Senator will ask the three or four hundred men in his county what they think of this handsome addition to their revenues they will tell him that there must be some mistake about it, for in spite of the progress made by the McKinley bill in Congress their wool is selling for less than it brought last year. They will tell him also they know the reason why—that it is not because of the competition of wools from Turkey, Syria, Egypt, or South America, which are unlike those they grow, but because of the competition of wools similar to theirs grown on the warm dry lands of the semi-arid regions of the Far West, where land, labor, and the expense of feeding the sheep are much less and where they are free from disease.

But even if Senator Cullom's Sangamon County farmers were to get this $1,280, how would the County of Sangamon as a whole be benefited? It has 60,000 people. The heavier duties of the McKinley bill would add a hundred millions to the total bill of the country for all kinds of woolen goods. That is about a dollar and a half per head, or $90,000 for the residents of Sangamon County. As a community they would be out of pocket $88,720 by the McKinley monstrosity. Does Senator Cullom think he would be dealing fairly by his neighbors and friends if he saddled such a tax on them?

With Senator Farwell the problem is a simpler one. He has no sheep to care for. They do not cut much of a figure in this county. There can be, therefore, no gains to his people, no matter how slight, because of a possible higher price of wool. There can be only losses because of the higher price of woolens. There are in this city 1,100,000 people. Their bill for woolens by McKinley's measure would be increased $1,650,000. There is nothing in the McKinley bill which will increase the wages of Chicago workmen. Woolen clothes they must have, owing to the climate. As their price goes up they will, in order to get them, have to do without something else. As they are complaining often that they do not get enough to live on comfortably now, how will they like this attempt to add to their expenses?

If the two Illinois Senators have found any justification for these higher wool and woolens schedules they have kept it to themselves. The presumption is, therefore, that they do not see how their constituents can be benefited, and consequently will use their influence against a bill which bears down on them so heavily. It would be strange, indeed, if they, elected to look after the interests of the people of the State of Illinois, were to vote for a measure which wherever it gave them 10 cents took back a dollar. Senators Cullom and Farwell were not sent to Washington to legislate for Ohio raisers of blooded rams, and they will not be fooled into doing it.

THAT COILED SPRING.

A wound-up watch-spring is placed in a powerful acid and allowed to remain there till its elasticity is lost. An uncoiled spring is subjected to precisely the same treatment. Other things being equal there is no appreciable difference between the two results. The first total of spring and its acid solution contains no more energy than does the second.

The proposition is an exceedingly simple one and to the ordinary mind may seem unimportant, yet the question implied in it is attracting much attention and threatens in the near future to agitate the scientific world if not to revolutionize its philosophy. It was propounded a few weeks ago, has not yet received an answer, and possibly the debate to which it has given rise will not be terminated in many years. The statement involves a vast deal more than appears on its face. It menaces the philosopher with a similar dilemma to that which stared in the face the colored preacher who said that "Two more such questions as that would spoil all the feology in the universe."

The doctrine of the conservation of force is not an old one, but is so generally accepted now by scientific men that to doubt it is to lay one's self open to the charge of heresy. A century ago the French mathematicians traced out certain relations which to their satisfaction proved that certain components of force in the solar system have always the same value. The alleged principle was subsequently expanded into the statement that the vis viva (living force) of the whole universe is a constant quantity, being the same in amount through all the ages which make up our conception of eternity. The doctrine was placed prominently before American readers about a quarter of a century ago in a work called "The Conservation of Forces." It was in effect that not an iota of force is ever lost. The attraction of gravitation was found to be the sole cause of the phenomena of light, heat, electricity, magnetism, and the force manifested in the chemical movements of atoms to form new compounds from old ones or their return from complicated to more primitive combinations. The manifestation of the force may change from the motion of molecules or atoms to that of larger masses, or the contrary, but nothing can be lost. The most recent extension of the doctrine is found in the statement, which all the mathematical astronomers seem to accept, that there is a similar intercommunicability between revolution in the orbit and rotation on the axis in the case of the planetary bodies, by which the length of the day is claimed to have a well defined relation to the distance of the earth from the moon.

It is, however, open to serious question if any amount of mathematical or other reasoning can show that the force expended in coiling the watch-spring referred to is not a lost quantity. So far as can be traced it has vanished forever. There is not a single iota of force left in the solution which is not to be found in that left after the corrosion of the spring which had not been wound up. In other words, so much energy is lost, and though the quantity is infinitesimal in comparison with the total vis viva in the universe, the whole cannot be said to be the same after having lost that part without violating a fundamental principle of Euclidian reasoning. But this is only an entering wedge. Granting that the rule fails in one small particular, we shall be justified in asking if there be not a radical error in the original statement, which, after all, must be conceded to be merely a scientific assumption, destitute of real proof. If on the surface of our earth we find good reason to believe that an iota of force can be lost is it longer heresy to doubt the claim that the radiations of heat, light, and magnetic force from the sun and stars, which we know to be constant and incessant, are at least partial dissipations of energy into spaces, where they are beyond recall by anything short of another creative fiat? Is it not in such case perfectly legitimate to entertain the idea that the universe of force is running down in the same way that the power of a watch-spring is exhausted, though the one process may be accomplished in a few hours while the other may require for its cycle so great a number of eons that even to modern conceptions of space and time the period may justly be called an eternity? May we not be on the eve of the announcement of a new philosophy which will proclaim the life of a human being to be an epitome of the existence of a universe? The vital force of the man seems to renew itself day by day and year after year, even increasing in physical and mental power during a part of its existence, but it is now known to be none the less true that "Every year and every day we're traveling to the grave." May not the experiment with the coiled watch-spring, simple as it is, lead to a chain of reasoning that shall prove this to be true of the universe as a whole, and that our conceptions of the conservation of force are faulty in the same way as would be the supposition that a small part of a big curve is a straight line?

AN ALLEGED "FORCED LOAN."

A Washington dispatch of Democratic origin makes a remarkable statement to the effect that the Government will next month run in debt to the amount of $60,000,000 and will cover the sum by a forced loan:

> The 14th day of August the indebtedness of the United States will be increased by nearly $60,000,000, and the books of the United States Treasurer will show actually such increase. Under the specious argument of releasing that amount of money and putting it into circulation, Congress has been compelled to make this forced loan. The plausible statement that it will avoid a deficit in the Treasury is answered instantly by the undeniable fact that every dollar of it belongs to private citizens of the United States, to whom the entire amount will have to be paid. The payment of interest on the bonds of the United States is not more solemnly assured. Therefore the amount, whether $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, will be just so much actual increase of the debt of the Government.

Technically it may appear on the books that the Government has increased its debt, but in fact it will not be a dollar poorer or richer in consequence of the transfer to the general account of the Treasury of the money now held in a special fund for the redemption of National bank notes. This money will be paid out of the Treasury for current expenses or used in buying bonds, and the actual result which the country will feel and appreciate will be an increase in the currency to the extent of over $50,000,000. To say that the Government will go into debt or resort to a forced loan in making this change is misleading and absurd. The Government does of course take upon itself the redemption of the National bank notes as they come in, but for every dollar of responsibility so assumed it has a dollar paid in by the banks. The Government neither loses nor gains by the change but the people will have the benefit of a large amount of money now locked up in a redemption fund being thrown into circulation. The Government is simply the agent in this matter for the "private citizens of the United States," who not only owe the debt on the National bank notes but have supplied the money to pay it. As the bank notes come in slowly an unnecessarily large fund has been kept locked up in the Treasury for their redemption, and in releasing this deposit the Government incurs no new obligations, but merely changes its bookkeeping by adding an equal amount to its assets and its liabilities. The Democrats, who are beginning to talk about "reckless prodigality" and "a bankrupt Treasury," may as well leave this matter of the National bank note redemption fund out of their calculations, since no person intelligent enough to comprehend a change in bookkeeping can be made to think there will be an addition to the burden on taxpayers and a resort to a forced loan.

It is true that as the National bank notes find their way into the Treasury and are canceled and destroyed there will be a contraction which will equal finally in amount the volume of money which the Treasury is about to release. Nevertheless the immediate effect is a heavy increase of the amount of money in circulation, and long before this addition to the currency can be offset or neutralized by the retirement of bank notes a great volume of silver certificates will have been poured forth. The purpose in releasing the bank note redemption fund is to get an immediate expansion of the currency instead of waiting for the monthly purchases of bullion and issuance of certificates. The currency will be increased immediately to an extent that hardly could be reached inside of a year in issuing silver certificates. If this policy is to be criticised it certainly does not become the currency inflationists to make complaint. Congress has tried to give them what they want and with the least possible delay.

SOCIAL PERSONAL ADVERTISING.

The scheme of gratuitous personal advertising has been worked hitherto almost exclusively by actresses and prima donnas. For a few weeks prior to the opening of the season the public is treated to a series of extraordinary sensations and absurd stories, cunningly devised to bait curiosity, and if at any time during the season business falls off collusion between the manager and his star is pretty sure to concoct some thrilling yarn calculated to arouse patrons from their lethargy and recoup the box office. The public has become so accustomed to this practice that it rather enjoys it, and would probably regard any entertainment unheralded in this absurd way as it would a circus without its preliminary street parade.

So long as this scheme was confined to public entertainments it was endurable. The public pays its money and can take its choice. There are indications now, however, that the practice is spreading into society. Fashionable leaders are displaying an activity for personal advertising as keen as their sisters on the stage. It is not so endurable, however, for the latter advertise to benefit their purses, while the former are bent only on gratifying personal vanity. Mrs. Paran Stevens and Mrs. Frank Leslie, for instance, are prominent leaders in New York society. Mrs. Stevens' advertisement seems to be the chronic loss of her diamonds. She has one of the most valuable collections of jewels in the country. A few days ago it was announced that she had lost them at Newport, and the details of the supposed theft were set forth with the utmost publicity, including a glowing description of their brilliancy and value. After columns of attractive gossip had been printed about them they suddenly turn up in Mrs. Stevens' bed, under her pillows. This, we believe, is the third time these diamonds have been lost and found. The last time they disappeared was in Paris, and it was not long before the entire gay city was aware of it and detectives were hurry-skurrying all over the Continent to find them. It may be possible, of course, that Mrs. Stevens has no idea of advertising the rarity and value of her jewels, and is only a very absent-minded woman who has a habit of leaving them around as thoughtlessly as some old ladies leave their spectacles or handkerchiefs. Nevertheless the loss of these diamonds is getting to be tiresome, and the next time they disappear it is to be hoped nothing will be heard of the loss, since they are sure to turn up again.

Mrs. Frank Leslie is a publisher and understands the value of advertising. The periodical recurrence of the Marquis de Neuville story is growing as tedious as the loss of Mrs. Stevens' diamonds. Whether the Marquis is correct in insisting that he will marry the lady or whether she is correct in insisting that he won't marry her is alike a matter of public unconcern. We are tired of the Marquis de Neuville, and if he looks like his pictures he is a creature whom no woman of taste would demean herself to recognize, much less to allow her name to be associated with in any way. The public doesn't care a straw whether they marry or not, and Mrs. Leslie and her friends should understand it from that point of view and give us a rest from the Marquis de Neuville. If she is the victim of the fellow's persecutions either she should have him arrested or hire some brawny fellow to thrash him. But whether she is or not the De Neuville incident is tiresome. And so is all the personal social advertising which has come to be as inevitable in the fashionable as it is in the musical or dramatic season.

DUTY OF CONGRESSMEN TO VOTE.

Speaker Reed's critic quotes in his article in the *North American Review* the following old but almost forgotten provision which has been one of the rules of the House ever since the beginning of the Government:

> Rule VIII., Clause 1: "Every member shall be present within the hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented; *and shall vote on each question put*, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question."

Members of the House thus are ordered to be present during its sessions and to vote on questions arising unless excused on account of a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the pending measure. In that event only, owing to a possible conflict between the interest of the member and that of his constituents, he is permitted to remain silent.

Congressmen do not sit in the House as individuals or citizens but as Representatives. They speak not for themselves but for constituencies. The people behind a Congressman are not to be made voiceless because through whim or neglect or fear of responsibility their Representative refuses to vote. He cannot plead ignorance of the desires of his constituents, since it is his business to find out what they want and he is paid to perform that duty. If he fears to take the responsibility for a vote one way or the other he is unfit to hold a seat in Congress and should resign in order that the office and the salary may be given to some one who will attempt to discharge and not to shirk the obligations of a member of Congress. It is for such reasons as these that the House is authorized to compel the attendance of members and require them to vote. The design is not only to take the horse to water but in this particular instance to make him drink.

While the rule as to voting was adopted a hundred years ago no penalty ever has been provided for its violation. Hence it has remained inoperative. Members have violated the rule and refused to vote because no specific punishment was provided. Speaker Reed's critic proposes that the House now provide that a fine of $50 be inflicted on any member who refuses to vote and that he shall not be allowed to participate in debate until it is paid. This is an excellent suggestion, but instead of being adopted as a substitute for the Reed rule it should be regarded as something supplementary and in addition thereto. As the *Review* writer says, the $50 fine would, no doubt, prove an effective punishment. Frequently there are many roll-calls in a day on different phases of the same subject, and a member who should try to dodge would find the fines growing heavy. In the case of a member fined for absenting himself without leave it has been held that he "is not at liberty to address the Chair or make a question of order," until "he has paid all fees assessed against him." Applying the same rule to members fined for refusing to vote the punishment certainly would be made strong enough to cure the evil.

The fine as a remedy for non-voting would cover cases not reached by Speaker Reed's ruling—those in which the Constitution requires a two-thirds majority and a vote by yeas and nays. In such cases a member attempting to dodge the roll-call could be fined, while in other instances he could be counted to make up a quorum and his name entered on the journal while being subjected to the pecuniary penalty also. If in addition to making a count of recusant members and putting their names on the journal they should be fined for refusing to vote, filibustering would be abolished soon and nothing more would be heard of practices which make men who sit mute more powerful in the House than if they voted. Instead, however, of being a substitute for the Reed ruling the policy proposed by the *Review* writer would be merely a good addition thereto.

THE ALLIANCE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

The alliance movement in the Southern States is one of the most noteworthy and significant political signs of the times. It has been organized by farmers and represents the revolt of the yeomanry against class and ring rule. Its significance lies in this, that in the States where the movement is pressed most vigorously the Republicans are out of power and have had no hand in legislation for years; hence if there is a call for reform it grows out of Democratic corruptions and abuses. There is no race issue in the movement. Its platforms contain no indictments of Republicans. It is an uprising of the Democratic rank-and-file against Democratic leaders and rings and represents dissatisfaction with the existing State Administrations.

What it will be able to accomplish time alone can tell, but it certainly is making political campaigns in the South virulent as well as picturesque. In South Carolina the alliance has split the Democratic party fairly in twain, although the nominating convention is two months away yet. The discussions of Tillman and Earle are conducted on the verge of a volcano, and it needs only a pistol shot to start an eruption. Whichever side secures the nomination there is likely to be a bolt, which might be of advantage to the Republicans were it not that the two factions, divided on every other issue, are united cordially in the determination that Republicans shall not vote under any circumstances. In North Carolina the alliance has gained almost complete control in every Congressional district. In Georgia it has had influence enough to force several straight-out Democratic candidates for Congress out of the race and probably will dictate the nomination for Governor, not, however, without making a serious division in the ranks. The opposition to the alliance indeed is not as well organized as in South Carolina, and the straight-outs are in something like a panic, as their own candidates are bidding frantically for alliance nominations. The Augusta *Chronicle* plaintively asks: "Throughout the length "and breadth of the State is there no man "sound or strong enough to confront this "emergency and turn the people from their "strange gods?" If there be such a one he has made no sign, and the farmers are sweeping the board against the old Bourbon aristocrats. In Tennessee the alliance has not made such headway as in the States farther south, but it is strong enough to give great concern to the Democratic party. In Alabama it has mixed politics up almost inextricably, though the movement is quite recent, not having been initiated until after the regular nominations were made. In Arkansas the movement differs from those in the other Southern States, the Republicans having ratified the nominations of the Wheel or Union Labor party and joined with it on a platform demanding a free vote and fair count. The combination is a strong one, but whether it is strong enough to redeem Arkansas from Bourbon rule is a problem. The leaven of discontent is working also in Texas. The Dallas *Herald* says:

> In Texas the so-called "brutal majority" of the Democratic party, inspired and directed as it was, was for a long time not without its usefulness with reference to the public policy of the State. But it seems that the organization of the party is at length passing into the control of leagued forces of radicalism, united in the one common purpose of wielding the power of its brutal majority to make wreck of the liberties of minorities and the securities of individuals. The spirit animating the new régime, which is apparently about to loom up in the name and guise of the Texas Democracy, may be after its manner an honestly aggressive and reformatory spirit, but withal it is essentially a despotic spirit.

What may be the outcome of this movement it is difficult to say. At present it can be affirmed only that it is formidable and that it is a new and significant factor in the politics of that section which threatens to upset the dominant element of the Bourbons. Should it be successful, however, it will transfer only the power from one faction of Democrats to another, and though the alliances are composed of farmers it will be a question of time only when the politicians will capture them and use them for their own purposes. So far as the negroes are concerned it gives them a rest, and from this point of view they can regard the movement with complacency.

BLAINE'S LETTER TO SENATOR FRYE.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Senator Frye opposing the offer of a free market to foreign sugar plantations without securing a corresponding trade concession in favor of the United States is calling forth comment remarkably varied in its scope. The New York *Times*, which could not find anything in Blaine to approve under any circumstances, holds that in his attack on the McKinley bill he has arraigned the protectionist policy of the Republican party and got the Republican Senators into "a very bad mess." The policy of trade reciprocity would command the warm approval of the *Times* if advanced by a Democrat or Mugwump, but when urged by Mr. Blaine it can conclude only that he regards "his career as practically closed," but that he nevertheless takes a malicious delight in getting the unfortunate Republican Senators into "a bad fix." The New York *Herald*, another free-trade paper, concludes that Mr. Blaine is wavering in his protectionist opinions and "has prepared a dose of strychnine for the McKinley bill and hopes to deliver the remains to the Coroner and the undertaker." Unwilling to give any Republican credit for favoring liberal trade policies the *Herald* urges Mr. Blaine not to stand on the brink, but abandon the Republican party entirely and "leap into the flood and be baptized in the rolling Jordan of Democracy."

The Toronto *Mail* is positive that Mr. Blaine "has practically become a free-trader" and thinks that the letter to Frye must have caused "much wailing and gnashing of teeth among the home-market clubs." Curiously enough, the St. Louis *Republic* cannot agree with the other free-trade papers in insisting that Blaine is advocating their doctrine. It declares that the letter is "most insidious" and proceeds to argue that Blaine is now a more astute and dangerous enemy of free commerce than ever before. It contends that he is trying to satisfy the demand for greater freedom of commerce by reciprocity treaties with Spanish-American countries and in this way "shunt off" any agitation for freer trade with Germany and France. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* holds that if Blaine had advocated in 1884 the views he now expresses he would have been elected to the Presidency, and as the leader in a movement for "American trade for American industries" he would have been "carried to the White House with such an impetus as would have changed his whole history and would have affected ours profoundly."

The Springfield *Republican* agrees with Gen. Francis A. Walker that "there has been more pure Chinese-wall talk in this country within the last two years than during our whole previous history as a nation." It thinks that a strong reaction is setting in, however, and that, as Gen. Walker says, "this recent access of jubilant, vehement, aggressive, defiant protectionism will prove to be a mere passing passion." The *Republican* says there has been no leader for the revolt against McKinley's Chinese-wall doctrine, but intimates that it would find one in Mr. Blaine if he would retire from the Cabinet and sever all connection with the Harrison Administration.

The New York *Press* cannot say anything better of Mr. Blaine's proposition than that it is "very alluring." It insists that the McKinley bill must pass as it stands, and after the Eastern manufacturers get their extra bounties it will be time enough to talk about trade reciprocity with Spanish-American countries. Other protectionist papers endeavor in the same way to dispose of Blaine with faint praise.

The tendency towards extreme views on the tariff question is still so strong that any one who takes moderate ground is likely to be denounced in turn by the free-traders and the ultra protectionists. Mr. Blaine does not regard the tariff question as one of principle but one of policy, and hence he is willing to modify or change his opinions at any time or in any way that would promote American interests. For this reason he is a puzzle to the extremists on both sides, and it would not be strange if within a month the free-traders who are now claiming him as a convert may be denouncing him as an ultra protectionist.

PERSONALS.

Editor Dana of the New York *Sun* sailed Saturday for a six months' trip in Europe.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford are now in Norway and Sweden. They expect to return to the United States some time in September.

William O'Brien and John Dillon will visit the United States next fall to lecture in the interest of the Irish cause. They will start in September next.

John D. Rockefeller and a number of other rich men have agreed to support a newspaper enterprise in aid of the anti-saloon temperance movement.

Prince Herbert Bismarck cherishes carefully the wreck of a watch which he carried during the Franco-Prussian war, and which stopped a bullet that might otherwise have ended his life.

Mrs. Winnie Minear, who lives near Osawatomie, Kas., was born a slave in Virginia Sept. 24, 1771. She is not helpless by any means, but is able to get around the house and yard and do light chores.

Bishop Potter, a private letter from London avers, is regarded in church circles on the other side as an ideal ecclesiastic, of whom one Bishop said recently: "If my American brother Potter is a fair sample of Yankee institutions, then it is about time we set about imitating our cousins across the water."

The Prince of Wales has saddened the hearts of London shopkeepers by doing all his shopping by proxy. Heretofore he did it in person and never left a shop without raising his hat and thanking the owner "very much."

M. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, said at the banquet of the National Club of Montreal: "Canada cannot remain a colony always. The time must come when we will take our proper position in the world; and for my part I favor independence."

Gen. Alger's former private secretary is about to start a daily paper in Detroit with a capital stock of $50,000, of which the secretary "holds twenty shares in his own name and 460 shares as trustee." The name of the owner of the 460 shares would be of interest just now.

James McCormick of Darwin, Ill., this year reaches the 107th mile-stone in his long journey of life. The veteran is bent with age and toil; yet he is stronger than many men of half his age. He was in the famous fight at Tippecanoe, and fought under Harrison all through the war of 1812.

Nero was by no means the only royal personage who was an alleged musician. Queen Victoria plays the piano and organ, and away back in the dim and distant past had a cultivated voice. The Prince of Wales dallies with the banjo. The Czar plays the French horn when there are no Nihilists or other bad-tempered people around, and is likewise a clever performer on the piano.

Prince Bismarck wrote to the American students at Göttingen who had invited him to their Fourth of July celebration: "I thank you for your kindness in informing me in what manner the anniversary of the United States, independence will be celebrated in the Aula. Of the four distinguished Americans to be honored by memorial tablets I have the privilege of counting two among my intimate friends, the late John Motley and George Bancroft. I therefore doubly am sorry I find it impossible to take part in that interesting ceremony. Convey my thanks to your countrymen and receive the assurance of my high consideration."

CURRENT NOTES.

"I'll see you and raise you," as the cyclone said to the house.—*Lawrence American.*

"Can I get an A. D. T. messenger here?" "Yes. I called one last week and I'm expecting him here every minute."—*The Bostonian.*

"I would suggest ice cream," remarked Miss Bleecker, "but I'm dead broke." "I, too, am in mortal fragments," replied Miss Beacon Street of Boston.—*New York Sun.*

"It was a pretty piggish thing in Eve to eat the apple when she had everything else she wanted." "O, well, what could you expect? She was only a sparerib, anyhow."—*Epoch.*

"Will you review my next book?" asked one author of another. "With pleasure, my dear fellow," was the brother author's reply, "if you only won't ask me to read it."—*Somerville Journal.*

"Do you know the kind of figure you cut in that bathing suit, Bessie?" "No, but it's No. 1, I'm sure." "You've hit it exactly." "How?" "Because it's next to nothing."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Why, where have you been so long?" she asked as he rejoined the party on the hotel piazza. "O, simply indulging in quiet reflections." "O, you vain man! Looking at yourself in the mirror, I suppose."—*New York Herald.*

Hungry Hawkins—"Here's a Dutch science sharp says that there is more nourishment in a pinch of flour than there is in a quart o' beer. What d'you think o' that?" Tired Tompkins—"Guess he don't count der free lunch."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"Arthur," began his wife one evening after a family scene, "today you offended me. Still, over your misdeeds I will throw the mantle of charity." "And I bet I'll have to pay as dear for it as I do for the rest of your clothes."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"Simkins is one of the most patriotic men I ever saw." "Indeed! He always struck me as being remarkable for his parsimony rather than anything else." "That's what I refer to; his abject veneration for anything that has the Goddess of Liberty or the American eagle on it."—*Washington Post.*

POLITICAL POINTERS.

"James G. Blaine, Secretary of State for the United States and the ablest man in the Republican party," is the way the Toronto *Globe* speaks of him.

"We guarantee that a certain critic named Blaine is having a far better time at Bar Harbor than McKinley and his bill are having in Washington," remarks the Springfield *Republican.*

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* National Treasury deficits in time of peace in this country always bring discredit and disaster upon the party responsible for them. Let the Republicans in Congress beware.

"Blaine's maxim seems to be," says the *Miner's Journal* (Rep.), "to keep what trade you have at home and sell your surplus where you can. Every successful business-man works on the same basis."

Washington *Post* (Ind.): Senator Quay's silence is incessant chatter compared to what Mr. Cleveland had to say in reply to Senator Vest's announcement of his conversion to the cause of the big silver dollars.

Keokuk *Gate City* (Rep.): It will take a bold man or a foolish one to talk to the farmers about the benefits of the McKinley bill to them in the face of such an authoritative Republican declaration as that of Mr. Blaine's.

"Mr. McKinley," the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) assumes, "would like to be President. He much better would have taken Emerson's road to the office. If it had not made him President, it would have made him right. Now he is likely to be neither."

The Boston *Globe* (Dem.) says that Mr. Blaine "will resign, of course. He also will seize the most effective time for resigning. It may be set down as a political certainty that the man from Maine hopes to be the next Republican candidate for President of the United States. He was not born yesterday, either."

The Washington correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) writes: "Secretary Blaine's letters on reciprocity are understood in Wasington to indicate his return to active political life with the Presidency in view. His recent bereavement cast him down very much, and his nearest relatives have urged him to seek relief of mind in an active participation in public affairs."

"Those Republican journals which are endeavoring to kick Blaine out of the 'Grand Old Party' had better sound their bearings carefully before kicking very hard," observes the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.). "The man from Maine has lost but little of the power he possessed over his party in times past, and when stirred up he is a dangerous opponent. The small fry had best beware."

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks "it is a fair question, one which many of America's wisest statesmen have asked very seriously of late, and one which the Blaine-Frye-McKinley episode is likely to bring to the front, whether we might not take advantageously a single leaf from the Constitution of our mother country and provide some regular means by which the members of the President's Cabinet could have seats in Congress with the privileges of debate and of sharing in the deliberations of committees."

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, one of the ablest Republican journals in Iowa, says this: "That was a keen thrust of Mr. Blaine's when he said that not a line of the proposed Tariff bill will open up a market for a bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork. That is precisely the idea. It is well enough for the East to seek to shut the ports of America against other nations, and so shut the ports of other nations against America. It does not affect them. But the West is seeking a wider, not a narrower market, and this fact it is just as well should be understood now. Likewise that the West is with Blaine, not with McKinley."

Chicago's Present and Future.

Albany *Journal:* The Chicago figures of 1880 threatened the position of third place, which Brooklyn had occupied since 1860; and that the census of 1890 places the Western town beyond the City of Churches occasions no surprise. That Chicago, however, should also pass Philadelphia, which held first place from 1790 to 1820, and second place from 1820 to the present time, is a phenomenal record; and the question now is how long a time will elapse before Chicago overhauls New York? Possibly the next, quite likely the second census, that of 1910, will place the Western city at the top of the list into which it modestly entered in 1840, when New York contained over 300,000 population and Philadelphia over 250,000. The growth of New York proper is limited by physical conditions, while Chicago's possibilities for expansion are unlimited.

No Religion in the Schools.

Spokane *Spokesman:* America has decided that religion cannot be taught in the public schools. Religion is largely a matter of faith, conscience, and inheritance, and the home and the church are the places where it must be taught.

Editor Watterson Called Down.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* According to a consensus of the press opinion, Mr. Henry Watterson is making a chump of himself with his draffesacked ululations from the mountain-tops of Tennessee. Drop your raw meat, you catamount, and come down and snuff mint.

THE SAFETY VALVE.

Some of the original poems intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE of this morning are too long, and have been returned to the various artists and mechanics who contributed them, or inserted in the waste-basket precisely as written. The fate of a manuscript not available for this department rests entirely with the more or less inspired author. It is a matter of postage-stamps.

All the way from Ottumwa, Ia., comes a yearning, passionate warble on "Discontent," from the pen of Miss Minnie Sax:

> If our life to us seems Weary,
> If Our Hearts with grief are sad,
> If the world wags ever merry
> With the voices that are glad,
> Can our souls resist repining
> For what might be, or restrain
> Tired feelings that are ever
> Mingled in our minds with pain?

We should say not, Miss Minnie. When life seems weary and our hearts are sad with grief the world may wag merry with glad voices, but we cannot keep from repining. These things naturally give us a tired feeling.

> If we blame the great Creator
> For the faults that are our own,
> If with folded hands, despondent,
> We live for ourselves alone,
> Will that future set before us
> In that unknown land so dear,
> Where earthly loves we leave behind
> Make brighter our life here?
>
> If the longing after knowledge
> Leads our minds too oft astray,
> Filling them with thoughts unholy,
> As all earthly matters may,
> Will not God, in his great mercy,
> Lest our sins do not abate,
> By some magic power show us
> Means of comfort e'er too late?

Let us hope so. By way of relieving the somberness of this poem, we give the following extracts from another effusion by Miss Minnie, whose muse jumps from grave to gay with considerable alacrity:

JOSHUA AND THE SKEETERS.

> "'Hain't heard of Josh and the skeeters,
> Wall, that's queer. But, then, some folks say
> You city folks don't take much to gossip,
> But enjoy yourselves some other way.
> Wall, 'bout them skeeters. Why, 'twas funny,
> But Josh never could see a joke;
> And he flies all up in a huffy
> When he hears me tell other folk.
> Josh, you know, he works kinder hearty,
> An' I guess it was hot where he stayed.
> For one night he comes in, all a-pantin',
> And sez, 'Mariar, I guess we've a plague.'
> I looked up a little, wondering,
> And then he sez, with a groan:
> 'Yes, Mariar,' sez he, 'those durned insects
> Have eaten me clear to the bone.'"

The poem then proceeds to show how Mariar made a suit of mosquito netting for Josh, after a plan devised by himself, the "pantaloons" being of bright scarlet, very baggy, and tied with ribbons around the ankles. The coat was of brown, trimmed with green, with a high collar, and a bag covered his head completely, meeting his coat at the neck. The sleeves of his coat had gloves fastened on the ends. Thus equipped Josh went out into the fields, when—

> In came a wagon of nephews,
> Who had come, with their father, to stay,
> And his brother sez, red from a laffin',
> As he viewed the old man high and low,
> 'Ain't you a crank on some subject,
> To dress up jest like the rainbow?'
> An' that impudent man jest kept laffin',
> Never mindin' Josh's hurt face,
> Till he saw the new deacon a coming
> A heading along to our place.
>
> An' so all that day some strange person
> Would stop the old man with a cry,
> And behave as though 'twas ridiculous,
> Till Josh was too mad to reply.
> An' he come home so confounded angry,
> An' jest tore them things from his back,
> An' he vowed that he never would wear things
> That other folks seemed to lack
> An' from that day on through the summer,
> Nary a word of the skeeters or heat—
> But here comes Josh behind me,
> An' I reckon wants suthing to eat.

The sympathetic reader will rejoice that the episode apparently did not spoil Joshua's appetite.

Mr. J. Boezel, whose address is P.-O. Box 310, Holland, Mich., felt a spasm of poetry coming on the other day. He sat down and wrote this and sent it to THE TRIBUNE:

> A rose
> In pose
> So fair,
> So rare,
> Aroma sweet
> I love to meet
> In array
> And display
> Fragrance rare,
> No compare,
> And so fine,
> O could such
> A flower be mine!

It seems terrible that a man must suffer like this for want of a rose when he could get a handful of them for five cents from any respectable florist. Mr. Boezel's poem has one distinguishing merit. The printer who got it for a "take" wept tears of joy. It is "fat."

"Honor Bright" is the pseudonym of a poet residing at No. 86 North Clark street, who prefers not to give his name. He was seized with a severe inward poetic cramp July 17, of which the following is the outward and visible contortion:

THE MUD-TURTLE'S DILEMMA.

> On a pile, in the South Branch, a mud-turtle sat,
> Sighing, "Wimpity, wampity, wumpity";
> And life unto him seemed decidedly flat.
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity.
>
> He was brought there, or "got there," by unlucky chance;
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity;
> And his chances were slim, he could see at a glance.
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity.
>
> As far as his vision extended there rose,
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity,
> Small bubbles of vapor that festered his nose.
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity.
>
> He bowed his poor head and soliloquized thus:
> "O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity,
> This smell would compel 'a preacher to cuss.'
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity.
>
> "I have heard there were 'dives' in this town by the lake;
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity.
> They are heaven compared to the dive I must take;
> O wimpity, wampity, wumpity."
>
> Then he drew himself up, and wiggled his tail;
> O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity;
> And, as he plunged in, he uttered this wail:
> "O, wimpity, wampity, wumpity."

With the melancholy story of which unfortunate reptile we close the grind for this occasion.

The Real Meaning of Mr. Blaine's Scheme

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Mr. Blaine shows how we can exchange certain duties for concessions that will enable us to sell more goods and realize larger profits, and there is no reason why we should refuse or neglect to make bargains of that kind. It is prosperity that we want. There is no issue of sentiment in the matter and no other duty than that of enlightened selfishness. The tariff relates to conditions that change from time to time, and it should be changed to suit them. That is the only way to make it yield the best results. A duty that is advantageous this year may become unprofitable next year; and certainly it is wise to dispense with any duty when some other nation is willing to give us a fair price for it in the form of increased commercial gain. Mr. Blaine's project of reciprocity means simply that and nothing more.

Spank Him and Send Him Back.

Buffalo *Express:* Kansas couldn't do the country a better service than to tone down her John James a little, frighten him a bit, teach him a little more sense and self-control, and then send him back to the place where he, more than any other man in Kansas, can do his State honor.

Great Things Are Expected of Chicago.

Dubuque *Times:* Some time, independent of the General Government, Chicago will undertake to build the long-desired waterway to connect the lakes with the Mississippi River. We make the prophecy that within ten years, unless the Government meantime sets about the work, Chicago capital will accomplish this great project.

The Giant and the Pigmy.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Maj. McKinley is reported to be all broken up over the context of Secretary Blaine's tariff letter. By the side of Mr. Blaine the Major is a mere neophyte as regards the tariff question, and no wonder he is disgruntled. Mr. McKinley acts like a man who would rather be wrong than be a Congressman.

German in the Public Schools.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The compulsory German law never should have been passed and ought to be repealed. Indiana is the only State that has such a law. It is a demagogical enactment and a step toward recognizing the vicious principle of apportioning the school fund among different nationalities and sects.

The Miserable Remnant.

Brooklyn *Union:* There is nothing of the Democratic party, anyhow, except the old Confederate skeleton, clothed in the flabbiness of a shabby provincialism. It cannot endure our scorching and also freezing political climate.

Look Out for Chicago in 1900.

Hartford *Courant:* New York is still—for the time being—a bigger town than Chicago, but just watch out for the census of 1900! Meanwhile there is the World's Fair.

READY FOR REVOLUTION.

THE WAR-CLOUD ABOUT TO BURST OVER THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

Terrible Tragedy in Paris—Bismarck on Socialism—American Sharpshooters Feted in the Fatherland—The German Emperor's Movements—An Irish Bishop Against Hibernians—Wonderful Growth of Australia.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

VIENNA, July 20.—The startling news spread through the town this evening that Sophia was in the throes of revolution, that Zankoff's partisans had risen against the iron rule of Stambuloff, and that Prince Ferdinand's fate was hanging in the balance. The Viennese are greatly excited this morning. The suspense is general, as is also the sentiment that the storm-cloud of the Balkans is on the point of bursting and scorching Europe with its lightning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—Premier Stambuloff of Bulgaria has thanked the Sultan for appointing Bulgarian Bishops in Macedonia and has assured the Porte of the support of the Bulgarians should necessity arise. The Austrians Gerson and Mejor, recently seized by brigands, have been released.

LONDON, July 20.—Sir W. A. White, British Ambassador to Turkey, has come to London on a short and sudden visit. He has already had several private conferences with Lord Salisbury, and will start back for Constantinople in the morning.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch to the *News* from Constantinople says: "Failing joint intervention by England and Russia, the Armenians on both sides of the frontier will combine and ask the Czar's aid."

DEATH RATHER THAN STARVATION.

An Awful Tragedy in the Gay Capital of France.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

PARIS, July 20.—The woman who deliberately agreed with her husband to let him asphyxiate himself, herself, and their children, rather than starve, has sufficiently recovered to be able to give a fairly rational account of the terrible tragedy. A correspondent saw her today at the Jenot Hospital. Her mind seems shaken and her eyes express the constant presence of some terrifying vision. The woman escaped being sent to the morgue with the others by almost a miracle. When the police opened the door four of the children were found along the wall with their faces convulsed and their hands clutching one another. The man had fallen over on the baby, and the woman, apparently dead, was on the floor. Chloride of lime was sent for and a little fell on the woman's eye. The pain caused a movement which showed that life was not extinct. All the others were past help. The house surgeon of the hospital said that the woman being cataleptic probably became at once insensible and did not require as much gas as those who were healthier.

The woman is a Mexican. Even to judge from her present appearance she must have been beautiful. She is now mere skin and bones. Her late husband was named Hayem, and was by profession a designer of patterns for textiles. Eighteen years ago he emigrated to Mexico. Two years after he married the woman now at Jenot Hospital. A chance arose for Hayem to get employment as a designer at New Orleans. To that city he and his wife went. They did well there and had seven children, the two eldest of whom, Bertha, aged 15, and Helen, aged 13, were very beautiful. Their three boys were also natives of New Orleans. The two others were born in Paris. The youngest was only a year old.

Employment getting scarce in New Orleans Hayem came to Paris. He was an intelligent man, and he and his wife put aside all pride. To try to keep afloat she sought employment as a charwoman but did not often find it. His sight failed him. They spent what money they had saved in America. Then they had to live on credit. The rent of the miserable lodging fell in arrears. The landlord after learning their story told them he would let them remain until the 15th, when if they could not pay what they owed he would eject them. On the 14th neither credit nor employment had been obtained by the husband or the wife. They dreaded the future for their two girls. The father proposed suicide, to which the four elder children agreed. The mother was nursing and too weak to speak. Bertha said:

"Father, I will go to the fuel merchant and ask him to let me have a measure of coke or charcoal. We can stop the chimney of the stove and die from the fumes." This Hayem agreed to. The fire was made of charcoal. The chimney was stopped up and the children sat near it. The baby was laid against the wall. The mother sat on a chair. What happened afterwards Mme. Hayem does not know.

HIS SICKNESS AND DEATH.

The Last Days of United States Consul-General Eugene Schuyler.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyrighted, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

VENICE, July 20.—Eugene Schuyler, late U. S. Consul General to Egypt, was buried in the Protestant cemetery here today. Mrs. Schuyler was not present at her husband's deathbed, he having refused to allow her to be informed of his illness, fearing to alarm her unnecessarily. A friend sent word to her at Alassio of her husband's illness, but Mr. Schuyler had been dead several hours when she arrived here. The disease of which he died was malaria, contracted in Egypt, which took a malignant type. He was ill eleven days in all. On his arrival at the Grand Hotel he was still able to take a three hours' ride in a gondola, but the second day he was much worse, and never again left his room alive. He was attended by Dr. Black of the Peninsula steamer and his Italian servant, who arrived on the third day. Just before his death Mr. Schuyler called for a cushion that had been embroidered by his wife and reclined on it. His servant and Mr. Fisk, who were with him, say that he died very easily.

BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

Loyal to His Master, but Bitter Against the Socialists.

DRESDEN, July 20.—The *Nachrichten* says that Prince Bismarck in an interview emphatically declared that he had no desire to return to office, as he was too old to assume the cares of state. He said that if he decided to visit England he would go to some seaside place in September.

Bismarck denied that there was any hostility between the Emperor and himself. He was a loyal adherent of the Hohenzollerns, although he differed with the Emperor on the question of socialism. The Emperor had decided to try to induce the Socialists to maintain a peaceful attitude by means of concessions; but he (Bismarck) believed in fighting them as blackmailers. The sooner they were defied the better. The time would come when socialism would be found to be a military question, and in place of the present mild state of siege there would be a universal state of war.

FROM THE FATHERLAND.

American Sharpshooters the Lions of the Day—The Emperor's Plans.

NEUSTADT A. D. HARDT, BAVARIA, July 20.—An immense crowd witnessed the procession here today in honor of the New York Independent Shooting Corps. The procession was headed by mounted riflemen. Then came a band of music and then the Neustadt Rifles. After these came the American riflemen, Messrs. Weber and Diehl riding in carriages festooned with flowers. The visitors were loudly cheered along the whole route. In the evening a dinner was given at the headquarters of the Neustadt Rifles and this was followed by a concert, a display of fireworks, and a grand ball.

LONDON, July 20.—Emperor William will arrive at Osborne House Aug. 2 and he will leave Aug. 7. He will visit the Forth bridge while in England. It has been ordered that his stay shall be devoid of ceremony.

THE GROWTH OF AUSTRALIA.

It Demands an Immense Amount of Railway Construction.

MELBOURNE, July 20.—The Premier has introduced in Parliament a railway bill providing for the construction of 1,077 miles of country lines and thirty-nine miles of suburban lines, the whole to cost £12,500,000, besides a grant from the treasury of £2,000,000. He said that the scheme was necessary in order to meet the growth of the population, which, as the census proved, was increasing faster than the population of America. The bill was well received.

AGAINST SECRET ORDERS.

An Irish Bishop Denounces the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DUBLIN, July 20.—In his sermon in the cathedral at Armagh today the Rev. Mr. MacNeece denounced secret societies. He referred especially to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He said that this society, which was founded in America, was seeking new members in Ireland, and he warned all Catholics against having anything to do with the organization.

TROUBLE IN URUGUAY.

Merchants Protesting Against a Proposed Paper Currency.

LONDON, July 20.—Cable dispatches from Montevideo say that the Government contemplates the creation of an internal revenue debt at 10 per cent interest in order to withdraw from circulation the national bank notes. The merchants and foreign bankers have signed an agreement to refuse forced paper currency in settling gold transactions.

FROM EGYPT.

Osman Digna Reported to Have Met with Disaster.

CAIRO, July 20.—It is reported that Osman Digna is at Omdurman and that his followers have returned to Tokan. Osman is said to have lost 400 men by famine and by sickness.

Cable Brevities.

The Duke of Clarence is better.

Jeanne Hugo, grandchild of Victor Hugo, is betrothed to Leon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, the novelist.

There have been launched at the mouth of the Zambesi River two stern-wheel gunboats for British service on the Shire River.

The Servian Synod has rejected the petition of ex-Queen Natalie to reconsider the legality of her divorce from ex-King Milan.

Alfred von Keudler, a banker, formerly Swedish Consul in this city, has been tried and convicted here on a charge of fraud and embezzlement, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and the loss of all his titles.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says: The negotiations relative to Zanzibar are concluded. The Ministerialists consider that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has scored a distinct diplomatic triumph.

Conflicting reports are current of the discovery in Buenos Ayres of a plot against the Government. Semi-official papers declare that the reports have no foundation. A national convention will be convoked in January to designate a candidate for the Presidency.

The Chinese Government stopped a party of Russian explorers in Thibet, led by Capt. Gromotchevski, at Pale, on the border of the Thibetan desert, and ordered them to return to Kashgar. The Russians refused, and the whole party left Pale in the night time and disappeared in the desert.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CAMP DOUGLAS, WIS.

Visiting Officers of the Illinois Guard Pleased with the Range.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The Fourth Battalion, W. N. G., left the Wisconsin rifle range at 10 o'clock a. m. today for Milwaukee, having completed its week of duty in rifle practice and other military exercises at this place.

A detachment of about sixty men of the First Regiment, W. N. G., Col. William Helm, under charge of Lieut.-Col. Caldwell and Capt. Richmond, Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday and today. The detachment is engaged in rearranging the camp and in getting things in readiness prior to the arrival of the regiment tomorrow. Capt. Reade, U. S. A., will supervise the practice of about fifty First Infantry men tomorrow forenoon and a larger number during the afternoon. The regiment will remain in camp until the 28th inst.

The Chicago visitors, Gen. Fitz-Simons, Adjutant-General Vance, Mayor Cregier, and others, left at 2 o'clock this afternoon on a special car belonging to the Illinois Central railroad, Capt. Horace Tucker in charge. The visiting officers of the Illinois National Guards are very much pleased with the Wisconsin rifle range and its appointments. Gen. Lucius Fairchild and Col. Henry B. Harshaw, State Treasurer of Wisconsin, inspected the ranges today and left with the Chicago party. Last evening the latter were met at Madison by Gov. Hoard. An informal reception was held, concluding with a sail on Lake Mendota. Adjutant-General J. H. Mullen of Minnesota is expected to arrive tomorrow or next day on business connected with the inter-State rifle competition between teams of National guardsmen, which contest is to take place here in September.

MADISON, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—The Chicago party that has been on a tour of inspection to the Wisconsin rifle range at Camp Douglas was entertained at dinner at Tonyawatha tonight by Gov. Hoard, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, State Treasurer Harshaw, and other prominent State officers and military people.

The toast, "The National Guard of Illinois," was responded to by Gen. Vance. Mayor Cregier responded to the toast, "The Mayor of Chicago." In reciprocation Gov. Hoard responded to the toast, "The National Guard of Wisconsin." Reminiscences and anecdotes were exchanged until a late hour.

WILL STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION.

The Wisconsin Republican League to Hold a Second Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—A second convention of the League of Republican Clubs of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee Aug. 20—the same day as the Republican State Convention. The league was organized at a meeting in Madison two years ago. At the close of the campaign of 1888 there were 600 clubs in the league, each having an average membership of 150. The clubs did most of the heavy work during that memorable campaign, serving as direct agents of the State Central Committee, but for the last two years most of them have remained inactive. To revive and strengthen the once powerful organization will be the object of the convention. The State League will be reorganized, new officers will be elected, and means will be devised for making the organization of each club permanent. Each duly organized club in the State is entitled to five delegates. And each club represented at the convention will be entitled to five votes. Senator Spooner, the President of the league, has promised to come. He will preside over the league's convention and probably address a Republican mass-meeting.

Political Brevities.

The Perry County Republican Convention has been called for Sept. 1.

At a meeting of the Piatt County Republican Central Committee Saturday it was decided to adopt the primary system of nominations. The first vote will be taken Aug. 30.

The Fastest War Vessel Afloat.

The torpedo-viso boat Adler, constructed in Germany for the Russian Black Sea fleet, is described by the Russian papers as the fastest war vessel afloat, having attained during its trial trip a speed of 26.55 knots. The boat is 150 feet long and seventeen feet broad, with a displacement of 150 tons. Its two sister vessels—the Anacrea and Kozarsky—have only a speed of twenty-one knots; but three gunboats, one of which, the Narghen, is finished, are being constructed in German shipyards for the Baltic fleet, and these will be almost as fast steamers as the Adler.

Shot the Policeman.

Officer Tom Stanier of Hegewisch Station was shot in the hand by an escaping prisoner early Sunday morning. About 3 o'clock a man was found by Officer Tom Morane attempting to break into an empty butcher-shop on South Chicago avenue near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street. He was turned over to Officer Stanier The prisoner broke away, shooting twice at the officer. Later in the day a man supposed to have done the shooting was captured and locked up charged with burglary and assault with a deadly weapon.

Singular Combination.

The "White House," at No. 5 Troy street, so called by the police of the Fifth Division from the fact that a family by the name of Cleveland and another by the name of Harrison reside in it, was the scene of an assault late Saturday afternoon which has resulted in the death of Mrs. Cleveland and the arrest of Mrs. Harrison on suspicion of murder.—*Boston Herald.*

Death of an Illinois Giant.

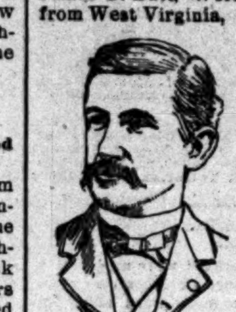
TUSCOLA, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—John Harris, for forty years a resident of this vicinity, died last night at the age of 70. Mr. Harris was noted for his immense size, his average weight for the last twenty years being 650 pounds.

THINK IT IS A "SCHEME."

PEOPLE LOOK WITH SUSPICION ON THE TROUBLE ABOUT THE FAIR SITE.

Commissioner Butt of West Virginia Says the Controversy Between the Aldermen and the Local Board Is Much to Be Regretted—Work for the Legislature This Week—Commissioner Thatcher of New York Enthusiastic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—James D. Butt, World's Fair Commissioner from West Virginia, in an interview says:



JAMES D. BUTT.

"The controversy between the Aldermen and the local directory is to be regretted. Chicago cannot afford to get up a fight among its own people over the selection of the site of the Fair. It will cause the people of the State to become indifferent, and the result will be disastrous to Chicago capitalists, who must foot the bills. It will cost between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 to set the Fair in motion. It is to be dedicated in October, 1892, when the people of the country will be in the heat of one of the most spirited political contests the country has ever known. It is to be opened within sixty days after the incoming of a new Administration, upon which the eyes of the country will be fixed. All this will most naturally detract from anything else which is taking place in the country during that period, and when you reflect that people collectively as well as individually may become tired and indifferent to what is going on around them, you can readily see how delicately this whole matter must be handled if the Fair is to be a success. I think this whole matter will be bridged over nicely by the Chicago local directory.

"Still, the wrangle now going on is having a bad effect in the East. People I have talked to since my return East seem to look upon the matter as a 'scheme' and 'enterprise' local to Chicago. In other words, 'Chicago business enterprise' first, the balance of the civilized world second. Only today my attention was called to the dispatches from Chicago that the Aldermen want bribes, etc., as a condition of their consent to the use of the Lake-Front. While I don't believe a word of this to be true, still it creates a feeling of suspicion that ought not to exist among the people who have it in their power to make the Fair a success or failure."

Did Not Like the Site Selected.

Mr. Butt says neither he nor a majority of the National Commission were in favor of the selection of the Lake-Front and Jackson Park site, and it was adopted only by them upon assurances made by the local board that the people should be transported between the two points free of cost. This, he says, will necessarily entail great financial loss upon the local board, but under the law the National Commission could do nothing but accept the site tendered, and having accepted it that ends the matter so far as the commission is concerned.

Replying to the question what then was the Committee on Titles and Local Facilities, of which he is a member, created for, Mr. Butt said: "I have been trying since the adjournment of the commission to find that out myself. My view of the matter is that our subcommittee is to investigate the question of the title to the Lake-Front property and Jackson Park, to look into all proposed facilities for getting the people to and from the Fair grounds, and report our conclusion to the full committee by Oct. 1, and they will make a report to the commission at its meeting Oct. 8. But suppose we should find the title and local facilities all wrong, and so report to the commission, where is the power lodged in the commission to reject the acceptance made the second day of this month? Read Sec. 5 of the act of Congress creating the commission and determine for yourself. The truth of the matter is that the commission should have selected its Judiciary Committee the first day of its meeting instead of the last day. For seven days the commission went right along, did a little of everything, and the last day of the session deemed it necessary to appoint a Judiciary Committee to consider the question of the rights, duties, and powers of the commission under the act of Congress, yet the second day of this session the Committee on Organization reported a resolution in favor of electing the Director-General by the Commission, and defined the duties of that official. Some people with whom I have talked are of the opinion that the local board at Chicago have the right to select the Director-General. Upon the shoulders of the Director-General will rest the responsibility of the success of the Fair, and inasmuch as the financial responsibility is with the local board, it seems but fair to infer that Congress intended that it should have control of that branch of the business. I am of opinion that the Judiciary Committee will so construe. I think the power to select the Director-General belongs to the Executive Committee, which will not be appointed until October."

Will Be No Conflict.

"Do you anticipate any conflict between the National Commission and the local board?"

"I do not. I think both bodies will be satisfied with the report of the Judiciary Committee and live up to its recommendations; that the October meeting of the commission will be one of harmony; that the plans and specifications for the buildings will be submitted by the local board and accepted by the commission, and then Chicago will go to work and beat her past record for doing things quickly and elegantly. I believe that they will have everything in readiness for the dedication in 1892, and the 1st of May, 1893, will open to the world an Exposition well worth crossing two oceans to behold. They don't do things by halves in Chicago. As a gentleman from New York remarked to me, 'Chicago is now ten years ahead of the age,' and in the language of Judge Harris of Virginia at the Palmer House banquet, 'Chicago, she beats the world.'"

CHICAGO SURE TO SUCCEED.

Commissioner Thatcher of New York Enthusiastic Over World's Fair Prospects.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—John Boyd Thatcher, Chauncey M. Depew's colleague on the World's Fair Commission, when interviewed relative to his trip to Chicago today, said: "I confess that I went out to the meeting with a few prejudices. But when I saw how thoroughly representative was the Commission, how enthusiastic the feeling in the various States, I forgot everything except that I was an American, and that the eyes of the world were watching our venture."

"Then the importance of New York State was felt after all?"

"Most certainly. We from New York and the East confidently expected to present Mr. Depew's name for presiding officer, and he would have been elected by acclamation but for his positive refusal to allow the use of his name. Then there was no question as to his successor, and I must say that Senator Thomas W. Palmer was the next best man. He makes a good Chairman, too; vigorous, suave, courteous, and judicious. The selection of the committee to perfect organization was equally admirable."

"In what condition do you understand the finances to be?"

"There is no doubt whatever but that they will have plenty of money. They are people of big ideas and ready resources out there and are too full of the magnitude of what they have undertaken to dream of anything but great success."

"Did they seem to have any fear of succeeding in the undertaking?"

"Bless you, no. Chicago will not shirk any effort and will not fail. But we want now an aroused enthusiasm in the East. We are all one people and one country, and whatever benefits one part will benefit the whole. It is no time for indifference or unconcern. It is cruel and unpatriotic to fire shafts of ridicule at what, from the nature of the occasion, must be a great National undertaking. I don't hesitate to say that as this is to be an international Exposition our foreign visitors will be more impressed with the magnitude of our country its wealth, its resources, and its possibilities by locating the Fair in Chicago than if it had been placed in the metropolis. How can we better illustrate the advancement and civilization of the New World than by inviting the people of the Old World to see a city settled scarcely more than fifty years and containing more than a million inhabitants, besides having the largest area of any city in the world?

"Let us rather swell with National pride and point to Chicago with demonstrations of delight. We Americans complain that the world does not estimate us at our worth, and that we are not accorded the place in the congress of nations our merits deserve. I am loyal to New York, but I am an American, and I shall rejoice over every city in any State or in any Territory which advances a single step in knowledge and power.

"Another thing: We must remember that New York will reap a great benefit from the World's Fair. Visitors from other lands will enter through our gates, and when they depart will embark from our shores. It will be our hospitable duty to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest, and the fact that millions of money will be spent by our visitors in and about New York will give additional pleasure to the discharge of the duty. So it is our business, even from selfish motives alone, to become enthusiastic."

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills That Will Be Submitted to the General Assembly This Week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The General Assembly of Illinois will convene in special session in this city Wednesday next to consider the various legislative measures to be proposed for the benefit of the World's Columbian Exposition. The duration of the special session is uncertain, but should not be over a fortnight. Only three or four measures are to be considered, and on a couple of these there is such a unity of opinion that their consideration will be only a formality extending through the brief time necessary under the Constitution for legislative enactment. The special session is limited in its scope and must be strictly confined to the objects enumerated in the Governor's proclamation which calls it into being. This proclamation is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13, A. D. 1890.—WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has passed an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the mine and soil, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," said act being duly approved April 25, 1890, and said exhibition being designated in said act "The World's Columbian Exposition"; and

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited time provided in said act to prepare and inaugurate said World's Columbian Exposition, it is important that action on the part of the State of Illinois in preparing for said World's Columbian Exposition be taken at the earliest practicable date; and

WHEREAS, It is considered by the Governor that an extraordinary occasion has arisen for the convening of the General Assembly in special session; now, therefore, I, Joseph W. Fifer, Governor of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, do by this public proclamation convene the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in special session, and hereby designate Wednesday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, as the day upon which the General Assembly shall meet. And I do hereby summon each and every member to said General Assembly to convene in the State Capitol in the City of Springfield on the day and at the hour aforesaid, to consider and legislate upon the following subjects only:

First—The submission to the electors of the State at the November election, A. D. 1890, of a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to authorize the City of Chicago to increase its bonded indebtedness to an extent not exceeding $5,000,000, the proceeds thereof to be used in aid of said World's Columbian Exposition, authorized by said act of Congress.

Second—The passage of such legislation as may be necessary for the use or occupancy of any public ground, park, or area for the location of said World's Columbian Exposition as may now or hereafter belong to or be under the control of the State of Illinois, in the City of Chicago, or the South Park Commissioners, the West Chicago Park Commissioners, and Lincoln Park Commissioners of the City of Chicago, or either of said Park Commissioners respectively, and to authorize the issuance of park bonds for the extension or improvement of such public grounds for the use or in aid of said World's Columbian Exposition.

Third—To vest the said City of Chicago with the right, power, and authority of eminent domain to be exercised for purposes in behalf of said World's Columbian Exposition, such power and authority to cease on and after May 1, A. D., 1894.

Fourth—To make appropriations to meet the special session of the General Assembly convened by this proclamation.

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and cause the great seal of State to be affixed.

Done at Springfield the day and year first above written.
JOSEPH W. FIFER.

Different Propositions Discussed.

The World's Fair Directors at Chicago have been diligently engaged during the last few weeks preparing the measures to be submitted to the General Assembly, and discussing with such members as they have been in communication with the details of the proposed legislation. The result of these deliberations and conferences has been the preparation of a general enabling bill covering the selection and occupation of a public park or submerged site, and a joint resolution providing for submission to the voters of the State in November a constitutional amendment enabling Chicago to exceed her constitutional limit of indebtedness to the extent of issuing bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the World's Fair. Every member of the General Assembly of Illinois has received in the mail within the last few days printed copies of this bill and joint resolution. The bill and the joint resolution are as follows:

A BILL for an act in relation to the World's Columbian Exposition.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has passed an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an International exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the mine and soil, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890; and

WHEREAS, The people of Illinois appreciate the honor conferred upon the State by the location of the International exhibition, now known as the World's Columbian Exposition, within its limits, and are in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the Exposition, and desirous of contributing to the success thereof by the adoption of legislation auxiliary to the said act of Congress aforesaid; now, therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That there shall be and is hereby granted to the authorities having the charge and management of said World's Columbian Exposition, for the use thereof, all the right, title, and interest of the State of Illinois in and to any lands, submerged or otherwise, within the present limits of the City of Chicago, or adjacent thereto, which may be designated and selected by the said authorities as the site or sites for the holding of said World's Columbian Exposition. The right, title, easements, and privileges herein and hereby granted shall not continue longer than one year after the close of said Exposition; provided, however, that in case the authorities in charge of said Exposition shall desire to leave any building or buildings of a permanent character erected upon any part of said site or sites for future public uses under the direction and control of the proper public authorities, then as to the premises occupied by any such building or buildings and the convenient approaches thereto the rights and privileges hereby granted shall continue so long as said premises shall be used for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 2. There is also hereby granted to the authorities having the charge and management of said World's Columbian Exposition for such term as may be necessary for the accomplishment of the objects thereof the use and enjoyment of any public park grounds and rights appurtenant thereto the title to or control over which may be vested in the City of Chicago, the corporate authorities of the City of Chicago consenting thereto, with the right and authority to improve the same for the purposes of the said World's Columbian Exposition in such manner as these authorities shall deem necessary and expedient, and in case improvements of a permanent character enlarging said public grounds shall be made for the accommodation of said World's Columbian Exposition, all such enlargements shall at the expiration of the term herein limited remain a part of said public grounds, without prejudice to any private rights therein, as the same existed prior to the passage of this act; provided that the buildings erected upon said public grounds or any enlargement thereof may be removed and disposed of by the authorities erecting the same within one year from and after the close of said Exposition, unless otherwise arranged and agreed between the corporate authorities of said City of Chicago and the authorities who erected the same.

SEC. 3. In case the site or sites for the holding of said World's Columbian Exposition as finally located and fixed by the authorities in charge thereof shall include the whole or any part of any public park which is or may be under the control and management of Park Commissioners, then and in that event it shall be competent, and express authority for that purpose is hereby granted to the Park Commissioners having the control and management of such public park to allow the use of the same or any part thereof for the purposes of said World's Columbian Exposition upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the said Park Commissioners and the authorities having the management of said Exposition.

SEC. 4. The said Park Commissioners in charge of the public grounds or any part thereof designate and selected as the site of the whole or any part of the said Exposition by the authorities in charge thereof shall have and are hereby invested with full power and authority, in their discretion, to issue and sell interest-bearing bonds to an amount not exceeding —— [amount not stated in bill], the proceeds of said bonds so issued to be used and applied in improving the grounds under their control selected as aforesaid for the use of the said Exposition, and authority is expressly granted to the Park Commissioners issuing said bonds to levy and collect a direct annual tax on the property within their jurisdiction sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due, also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the date of issuing said bonds. All improvements made by the proceeds of said bonds shall become a part of the public property, to be held and controlled by the Park Commissioners issuing said bonds.

SEC. 5. Inasmuch as it is important and necessary that preparation for the holding of said World's Columbian Exposition should be proceeded with at once, it is, therefore, declared that an emergency exists, and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

A bill for an act in relation to an amendment to the ninth article of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the voters of this State at the next election for members of the General Assembly a proposition to amend the Ninth Article of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto an additional section to be known as Sec. 13, which shall read as follows:

"The corporate authorities of the City of Chicago are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, free from all restrictions and limitations, except that the proceeds thereof shall be used in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the City of Chicago, in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States.

"And said corporate authorities shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as is repaid to the stockholders on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so received shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued, as aforesaid; provided, that said authorities may take in whole or in part of the sum coming to them any permanent improvements placed on land held or controlled by them."

The Subject of Eminent Domain.

The directors have not submitted a bill on the subject of eminent domain because it is doubtful whether they will ask that the power of eminent domain be conferred for World's Fair purposes. The object of this extraordinary power was that private property might be condemned and purchased at adjudged valuation for the benefit of the World's Fair, if necessary, and that, in case the Lake-Front site were selected, Michigan avenue property-owners might be deprived of the power of perpetual injunction against the erection of World's Fair buildings, and only entitled to compensation for damages caused by being deprived of a view of the lake by high buildings. It is the opinion of leading counsel, however, that the end sought might not be attained by the right of eminent domain, and it is probable that one of the objects enumerated in the call will be entirely ignored by the special session.

There has been considerable discussion over the manner of submitting the constitutional amendment, and members to whom the matter has been referred are generally of the opinion that the printed form submitted by the World's Fair directors is irregular, if not unconstitutional. The title given to the measure is, "A bill for an act in relation to an amendment to the ninth article of the Constitution of the State of Illinois." Following the title and without any preamble or enacting clause is the resolution. Sec. 11 of Art. 4 of the Constitution provides that all bills shall be preceded by the enacting clause, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly." If it is desired to submit the constitutional amendment by concurrent resolution of the two Houses, no enacting clause is necessary and the title of the bill should be stricken out. This is the usual manner of submitting constitutional amendments and it is the only proceeding contemplated by the State constitution.

It is claimed that under this section it is contemplated that constitutional amendments are to be submitted by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses only, and that the approval of the Governor is not necessary as in the passage of bills.

Another advantage not considered by the World's Fair directors may be derived by proceeding in this matter by concurrent resolution instead of by bill. As the proposed constitutional amendment must "be published in full at least three months preceding the election" it is imperative that the matter pass the two Houses by Aug. 8 in order to give the requisite publication three months previous to the November election. As the Constitution provides that every bill shall be read on three different days in each House, it will be seen that a considerable portion of the ten days of grace would be consumed in the mere formality attending the passage of a bill. Such discussion might arise as to cause a delay that would jeopardize or actually defeat the passage of a bill within the prescribed limit. With a concurrent resolution, on the other hand, the formality to be observed is not such as to be of serious import. It does not require to be read on three different days, but may be proposed in the Senate the day the Assembly convenes, read and adopted, and sent at once to the House and read and adopted there, thus passing both bodies the same day. Then it could be at once spread before the Secretary of State and Governor for publication.

The Speakership Contest.

The first act of the General Assembly upon convening and before proceeding to business will be the selection of a Speaker by the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Speaker James H. Miller of Stark County. For this vacancy there are four or five candidates. They are: Charles A. Partridge of Lake, William G. Cochran of Moultrie, Edwin A. Doolittle of Greene, and Daniel H. Paddock of Kankakee. Orrin P. Cooley, the venerable Representative of Knox County, has also been prominently mentioned in connection with the Speakership.

It is also probable that a chief clerk of the House will have to be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Clerk John Reeves' acceptance of the position of Reading Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Several vacancies have occurred in the membership of the House and have been filled by special elections since the last session. The Democrats have made a net gain of one by these special elections, but the Republicans will still hold control of the House by a vote of 79 to 74, with all present on both sides.

The party caucuses have been called for Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Gov. Fifer has concluded his labors on the executive message, which will be communicated to the two Houses Wednesday next. The Governor will take up in succession each branch of his proclamation, and dwell in detail on the legislation necessary and the evils to be avoided. The Governor has held several conferences recently with the Attorney-General, and it is expected that a portion of his message will be devoted to the question which has recently arisen regarding the necessity of two separate amendments to the Constitution, in order to enable Chicago to increase her municipal indebtedness for World's Fair purposes. Only one constitutional amendment can be submitted for adoption at the same time. Certain people question whether two sections must not be amended in order to attain the desired object. One amendment, they insist, is necessary in order that the limit of municipal indebtedness may be exceeded, while if the money is to be devoted to the World's Fair it is equally necessary to amend another section, which provides that no city shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any private corporation.

ALDERMEN ARE OPPOSED TO IT.

Their Opinion of the World's Fair Lake-Front Amended Ordinance.

There is no doubt that there will be a hot fight in the Council this evening over the World's Fair Lake-Front amended ordinance, and it is the opinion of the best informed members of the Council that it will never be passed in the form it will be presented by the World's Fair Committee or by the Mayor in behalf of that body.

The fight will center around the amendment to what is known as the Gahan section of the ordinance passed last Monday night. The section as amended is as follows:

SEC. [6.] 5. Any land lying east of the said Lake-Front, and south of the center of Monroe street projected, and north of Park row projected, hereafter made, either by accretions or by filling or piling by or under the direction of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, under this ordinance shall, on and after May 1, 1895, accrue to and be the property of the said City of Chicago, *to be maintained as a public park; provided, the said City of Chicago shall first refund to the World's Columbian Exposition the cost of such filling or piling, or both, with interest thereon from May 1, 1895, until paid, and the said World's Columbian Exposition shall be entitled to retain possession of said land until the amount due hereunder shall be paid.*

The Gahan section is that which is printed in ordinary type above. The amendment is in italics. At the meeting Wednesday Ald. Arthur Dixon proposed a much milder amendment to this section, and it was defeated by a decisive majority, several Aldermen having denounced it. The Dixon amendment was as follows:

"Provided, however, that the made ground and the improvements thereon may be taken by said city on a valuation to be fixed by amicable arbitration between the City Council and the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition."

There was a chorus of objections to this. Ald. Kent asked:

"Are the directors to hold on until they get their price?"

Ald. Lyke asked: "Are the World's Fair people preparing to play the game of the Exposition directors?"

There were other questions of similar tenor, all indicating distrust of the directors, and the determination of the Aldermen to hold on to the absolute control of the Lake-Front.

Ald. Cullerton said yesterday after the directors' more drastic amendment had been printed:

"That will never do. Why, the directors ask us to surrender control of all the land they shall make to them. We must pay the cost of filling and piling. Are we to have nothing for the use of the ground. It will cost $1,500,000 to fill and pile Kent's 150 acres. Where is the Council to get that amount of money in 1895? The directors are to remain in possession, it appears, until they are paid the $1,500,000. This is the old game. Well, it will not go with the Council in my judgment."

Ald. Thomas Gahan expressed similar sentiments. "I will never consent to any amendment which will extend the control of the directors over any portion of the Lake-Front one day beyond the date of the World's Fair. This amendment will not do. It really proposes to vest the directors with a joint ownership of the Lake-Front. We have had enough of that. We do not want another Exposition grab."

Ald. Dixon also thinks the amendment too drastic and will seek to amend it. "If the amendment is amended so that the cost of filling may be paid out of the city's loan to the Exposition directors or out of the city's share of the receipts from the World's Fair I am with it. Then I think some provision should be made for arbitration as to the amount of the city's indebtedness. Arbitration might come in. Provision could be made for arbitrators to decide on those questions. Why would it not do to leave the matter to the Chief Justice of the Appellate Court, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and the Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, whoever they may be at the time.

SUNDAY MUST BE OBSERVED.

The Chicago Evangelistic Association Considers It in Connection with the Fair.

At a meeting of the Chicago Evangelistic Association at Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon Maj. D. W. Whittle delivered a stirring address on the need of reinforcement of local evangelistic work. He urged the establishment of temporary and permanent missions throughout the city and said the work should be thoroughly organized and in active operation before the opening of the World's Fair.

"At the World's Exposition in Paris," he said, "continuous gospel meetings were held, and printing presses were continuously printing gospel literature for distribution among the visitors. We must do something of that kind here. We should have at least thirty gospel tents in the city within a year, and should secure a number of barges, to be covered with awnings and anchored at the lake shore, where gospel meetings can be held. Christians from foreign lands who come here should find some proof that America is a Christian Nation. Its discovery was the result of prayer, and when Columbus landed the first thing he did was to set up the cross and offer up a prayer of thanksgiving. Let us now do something for Spain. Let us show the Spaniards that America is still a Christian Nation. Our ancestors were God-fearing people and they have handed down to us a love for God's day, and when we see newspapers advocating opening this Exposition on the Lord's day we are deeply pained and feel that it is an insult to the Christians of America. Our fathers loved God, and how can we, as Christians, stand by and see the Nation, as a Nation, willfully desecrate God's Sabbath?"

These remarks were applauded. The speaker continued: "Let us strengthen the hands of the Christian members of the Board of Directors. Let the Christian people keep away from the Exposition if it should be kept open Sunday. We can then organize to take care of the crowd of visitors Sundays by giving them gospel meetings."

T. W. Harvey, the Chairman, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Legislature of our State, called to meet this week and take action in reference to the World's Columbian Exposition, be earnestly requested to see to it that the Exposition be closed Sundays.

Resolved, That the injury to our city, State, and Nation of an open European Sabbath cannot be estimated, and that the American institution of a quiet Sabbath must not be trampled in the dust.

Resolved, That the example set by the United States of America at Philadelphia and at Paris should be continued, and that we owe it to the working people of the world, and especially to those of our Nation and State, that this, the most precious boon of a rest day, be saved for them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Governor of the State.

Thinks It Is a Shame.

The *Courier de l'Illinois* (French) of this city says:

It may not be believed, but is true, that the Municipal Council thinks it prudent not to grant to the Directors of the Exhibition the site on the Lake-Front without more full information. We should rather say without more ample intrigue, for that motive is the secret of all this shuffling and delay. It is an outrageous shame. And yet there is not a single one among all these honorable gentlemen who dares to rise in his place, proclaim the truth, and point his finger at the ulcer. It is our duty to raise a strong protest against the intrigues of these shameless legislative charlatans.

COUNTERFEITING RARE OLD COINS.

Government Officers Putting a Stop to a Lucrative Industry.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—A very neat counterfeiting scheme has its headquarters in New York with branches in various other sections of the United States. During the last annual sale of valuable and antique coins by Dealer Hazeltine of Philadelphia, Pa., a coin to all appearances seeming to be one of the rare silver dollars bearing the date 1805 sold for the sum of $500. It was sent to the Numismatic Association and examined by an expert. It was a dollar of the date of 1815, with the second figure "1" struck out and a cipher substituted before the 5 by means of a tiny block. By tracing the places whence the coins came to Dealer Hazeltine by the post-marks on the packages the detectives discovered three central stations for the shipment of these goods.

The stations are New York City, Pass Christian, La., and Neoga, Cumberland County, Ill.

At last a mint was located in the garret of the house of one of the best-known citizens of Neoga, who lives on the outskirts of the city. At the Neoga mint the detectives found two genuine United States Government stamps of the date "1805." Last Friday the other mint in Pass Christian was discovered.

Food for a Lifetime.

A curious calculation of the amount of food consumed in a lifetime of 70 years has recently been made by M. Soyer, a French savant, now chef of the Reform Club of London. Among other things, M. Soyer says that the average epicure of three-score and ten will have consumed 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, 2,200 fowls, 1,000 fish of different kinds, 30,000 oysters, 5,475 pounds of vegetables, 243 pounds of butter, 24,000 eggs, and four tons of bread, besides several hogsheads of wine, tea, coffee, etc. This enormous amount of food will weigh but little short of 40 tons.

Trade and the Flag.

New York *Tribune:* It is not true that trade will follow any flag. If it had been true England would not have expended hundreds of millions in developing its commercial marine. English trade has followed the English flag over all seas to all lands. American trade will follow the American flag. Patriotism and enlightened self-interest render the restoration of that flag to the seas a matter, not of subsidy begging but of supreme National policy.

Give Them Permanent Leave.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Members of Congress who insist upon remaining at seaside and mountain resorts while legislation is incomplete should be given leave by their respective constituencies to enjoy a permanent rest after their own fancy. In the meantime it may be as well to remind them that they were not elected to become ornaments of summer resorts.

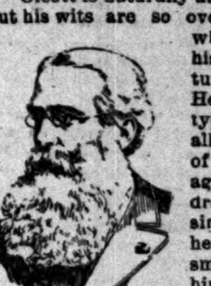
FRAUDS OF THEOSOPHY.

TALK WITH PROF. COUES ON THE EXPLODED MYSTERY.

He Tells of the Exposure of the Methods of Mme. Blavatsky and Her Dupe, Col. Olcott—The Unsavory Record of the High Priestess, Who Is Not Making Her First Essay in Fraud—Ex-Senator Sabin on the Lodge and McKinley Bills—Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—Dr. Elliott Coues, a professor in the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, has been interviewed by a reporter of the *Sun* on the alleged wonders worked by Mme. Blavatsky and Col. Olcott in India and their work through theosophical societies in the United States. Prof. Coues gives gives his opinion of Col. Olcott in these words:

"Olcott is naturally an honest, kindly man, but his wits are so oversharpened by the whetstone of fate that his conscience has turned to a wire edge. He may be called a typical Yankee with all the worst traits of that character exaggerated. I think his dread of being thought simple-minded, when he thinks himself very smart, often drives him to accentuate his own sharp practices. Probably the only mistake the London Society for Psychical Research made in adopting Dr. Hodgson's report of the Blavatsky imposture was in exonerating Olcott from complicity in that fraud at the expense of his intelligence. It is a singularity at present that should convert a sharp New York newspaper man into a sham high priest of a sham religion. Olcott was wrenched by sheer force of guile into a thoroughly false position from which he has never been able to extricate himself."



H. S. OLCOTT.

"But how was it possible for Blavatsky to keep Olcott thus?"

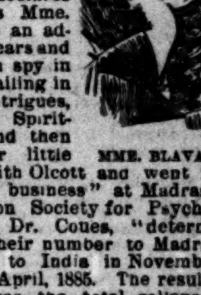
"My friend, all things are possible with God, the devil, and woman. And against the two latter in combination God himself stands a poor chance. What chance has this son of Adam against such a woman as Blavatsky? None whatever.

A She Cagliostro.

"Every age has its bogus prophets who become famous, or infamous, if you prefer it. This being a feminine age, it is only natural that its greatest charlatan should be a sort of she Cagliostro. The ingredients of a successful charlatan are no conscience, some brains, much courage, great industry, the corrosive sublimate of selfishness, vainglorious ambition, vivid imagination, good address, ready resources, monumental mendacity, and a pious, living faith in the love of mankind for being humbugged. Blavatsky has all these. She only needed to hitch an Olcott to her car to ride in the triumph of the sawdust arena around the world. We are not now concerned with the wreck and ruin which have attended almost every step of the career of a thoroughly bad woman. I have no fancy for a chronique scandaleuse, neither do I condemn her. She has acted out her nature like any other wild beast. What interests us now is her professional character, as the artist in the tinsel, and spangle, and red light, and tin thunder of her theosophical stage, a curious circus which has painted the world red with handbills headed, 'Theosophia,' Greek for the 'Wisdom of God.'"

Mme. Blavatsky's Career.

Prof. Coues, on being asked what facts he had to back up such strong statements, told of her early life as a girl in Russia, of her later life in a liaison with Prince Wittgenstein in Paris, and still later as a cheap Spiritualist in Egypt, whence she was driven by the authorities.



MME. BLAVATSKY.

Dr. Coues declares that after this Mme. Blavatsky was an adventuress for years and was a Russian spy in New York. Failing in her political intrigues, she turned to Spiritualism again and then organized her little combination with Olcott and went into the "Theosophical business" at Madras, India.

"The London Society for Psychical Research," says Dr. Coues, "determined to send one of their number to Madras. Dr. Hodgson went to India in November, 1884, and staid till April, 1885. The result of his investigation was the total collapse of the theosophic fake, and there has not yet been found leather enough in the lungs of all the fakers combined to reinflate the bubble. Hodgson's report sealed, certified, and executed that sentence in the following language:

1. She has been engaged in a long continued combination with other persons to produce by ordinary means a series of apparent marvels for the support of the theosophic movement.

2. That in particular the shrine at Adyar, through which letters purporting to come from Mahatmas were received, was elaborately arranged with a view to the secret insertion of letters and other objects through a sliding panel at the back, and regularly used for the purpose by Mme. Blavatsky or her agents.

3. That there is consequently a very strong general presumption that all the marvelous narratives put forward in evidence of the existence of Mahatmas are to be explained as due either (a) to deliberate deception carried out by or at the instigation of Mme. Blavatsky, or (b) to spontaneous illusion or hallucination or unconscious misrepresentation or invention on the part of the witnesses.

Prof. Coues Makes Other Charges.

Prof. Coues charges that Mme. Blavatsky was not the author of her great success, "Isis Unveiled," but that it was written nearly altogether by a dead New Yorker named De Palm and that large parts of the original manuscript were in his writing which she passed off as having been written by the Mahatmic who used to visit her room and take up the thread of her narrative with his divine inspiration and miraculous powers of writing with his astral hand while his natural body slept in a Thibetan crypt. To prove this, there in and morning would be found sheets of manuscript in a different handwriting—De Palm's, of course, palmed off as Mahatmic.

EX-SENATOR SABIN'S VIEWS.

He Doesn't Like the Lodge Election Bill—The Farmers and the Tariff.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today. Mr. Sabin has always been a good Republican, but he thinks the party leaders at Washington have made a mistake, and he does not hesitate to say so. He was Chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1884, which nominated Blaine for President.

"Everywhere I have been, East and West," said Mr. Sabin, "I find that the conservative business-men are opposed to the passage of the Lodge bill. They believe that it is a mistake and will do a great deal of harm. While I presume it is intended to apply the measure to all sections of the country alike I can see nothing in the situation to justify its passage."

"How is the McKinley bill regarded in the Northwest?" Mr. Sabin was asked.

"It is very objectionable to our farmers. In fact, so far as I can judge, the McKinley bill is not regarded in the West as any improvement on the present tariff laws. I think our people, if they were compelled to choose between the McKinley bill and the present tariff, would decide in favor of the latter."

"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's recent utterances regarding the McKinley bill?"

"I think Mr. Blaine is about right. His views will meet with general approval throughout the West."

"What is the political outlook in Minnesota this fall?"

"Gov. Merriman has given the State an excellent administration and I expect to see him reëlected. But the Farmers' Alliance movement is very strong in Minnesota—a great deal stronger than most people are aware of, and the ticket they nominated the other day is of the highest character."

Fisk Memorial Services.

Memorial services in honor of the late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk were held this afternoon at the Lenox Lyceum. The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk presided. After making a short address, in which he touched on the great loss which the Prohibition party had sustained in the death of a great leader, Dr. Funk introduced Prof. A. A. Hopkins of New York, who discussed Gen. Fisk's career as a man and urged the necessity of united and earnest effort to carry on the work so long borne on the shoulders of the dead leader.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

NORTH DAKOTA ELEVATORS WILL REFUSE TO RECEIVE GRAIN.

They Object to Paying the Tax Provided For by the Last Legislature—Absolute Ruin Stares Farmers in the Face—Civil-Service Examinations in Iowa Said to Have Been Fraudulently Conducted—Judgment for $5,000 Against Indiana White Caps.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 20.—[Special.]—It will be a startling piece of news to the wheat-growers of North Dakota to find out on the eve of harvest that no elevator in the State will store grain this year. This radical change in the handling of the crop has been kept as secret as possible. It was determined upon, it is said, soon after the law was passed this year which makes all public elevators and warehouses pay an annual license of $250 per 1,000 bushels capacity. Nine-tenths of the crop of the State has been heretofore bought by the elevator companies upon the Duluth and Minneapolis quotations. A farmer could store his grain in these elevators for fifteen days for nothing and keep it in store as long as he desired to pay a small fee therefor.

Now the elevators will refuse this on the ground that they are not public elevators, and the farmer who is mortgaged to the ears will this year be compelled to sell his crop at whatever price the company chooses to allow him. In most cases this will leave him penniless for the winter. The law was supposed to be a reasonable one and was in the nature of a tax not so easy to evade as the old tax-law has proved, but the companies, in order to evade it, will resort to this sweeping change, which will bring misery on most of the wheat-growers of this State—a class of men having from fifty to 500 acres in grain, which represents all they have in the world and which now promises the first actual return for their labor in three years.

By the plan of forcing private buyers out of the small stations and agreeing upon a price the principal elevators of the State will have, as in the past, absolute control of the enormous crop now heading out. This crop will be so large that the Railroad Commissioners have stated that all the railroads combined cannot furnish cars to move it one-tenth as fast as required. If the elevators decline to share it the confusion and dismay that will result will be something unparalleled. Of course the demand for cars will be immensely increased. Farmers, having had no notice of the elevators' action, will not have time to build bins or warehouses. They have, as a rule, no granaries now and can't get money to buy lumber for new ones to store their own grain in.

Many of them bought seed wheat of the elevator syndicate organized by Gov. Miller this spring. This wheat was charged for at $1 a bushel and a lien taken on the crop, which prevents the farmer from doing anything with it except to turn it over to the company as soon as thrashed. The plan of the combine will result in an agricultural panic for this section of the State.

The average public elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity would be required to pay as its share of State taxation but $75 a year. A conservative estimate of the hard wheat yield for the State for 1890 is 40,000,000 bushels, to say nothing of oats, barley, rye, and other small grains handled by the same companies.

CHARGES OF FRAUD IN IOWA.

A Civil Service Examination Said to Have Been Improperly Conducted.

FORT DODGE, Ia., July 20.—[Special.]—William Munn, Thomas Parel, William Stephens, and J. L. Guast of Webster County, who were candidates for appointment as State Mine Inspector last spring have just preferred some sensational charges against the Executive Council, of which Gov. Boies is presiding officer, and which is made up of both Democrats and Republicans. They claim that they were not given a fair deal in the Civil Service examination, and that the appointment was made without regard to the results of the examination. The candidates say when those from this county requested to see their standing after the examination they were refused this privilege, but after persisting for some time they were finally permitted to see their standing. The board, when asked to show where the answers to the questions were wrong, was unable to explain, whereupon the Webster County candidates threatened to expose the fraud, and one member of the board snatched the papers and escaped from the room. They now ask for another examination and offer to forfeit $1,000 if it is proved that they did not successfully answer all the questions in the examination.

TURN BEZIRK AT DAVENPORT.—More than 7,000 persons gathered at Schuetzen Park this afternoon, the occasion being the fourteenth biennial fest of the Upper Mississippi Turn Bezirk. Delegates were present from twenty cities, Burlington, Des Moines, Clinton, and Muscatine sending large excursions. At 8 this morning the procession moved from Turner-Hall to the park, where Mayor Ficke delivered an address of welcome. At the Grand Opera-House there was a musical contest, the singing classes from Burlington, Rock Island, Muscatine, Des Moines, and Davenport, averaging twenty to each class, participating. This afternoon the turning sections competed for prizes at the park, classes from Ottumwa, Davenport, Walcott, Clinton, Rock Island, Des Moines, and Burlington taking part. Tomorrow the tournament will be continued and in the evening the prizes will be announced.

RIVAL BISHOPS AT NAPERVILLE.

Dissenting Factions of the Evangelical Church Hold Separate Services.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—The Evangelical Church troubles were given fresh interest today by the appearance not only of the so-called rebel Bishop Dubbs, editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, but the venerable Bishop Esher. The former preached in the brick church, held under cover of an injunction by the anti-Esherites, and the latter in the Northwestern College Chapel, the stronghold of the loyal faction. Both spoke German at the morning services and English in the evening. But slight reference to the squabble was made by Bishop Esher in the morning, he only saying that if nine-tenths of the church professing to be Christians were such the present unfortunate situation would not have happened.

AGAINST INDIANA WHITE CAPS.

The Supreme Court Affirms the Decision of the Lower Tribunal.

LEBANON, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—Marion Kendall, a married man who lived at Elizaville, this county, four years ago and who was charged with assaulting a young girl, was taken out by White Caps one night, tied to a post, and beaten into insensibility, his life being despaired of for several days. He became paralyzed from the effects and brought suit for $10,000 damages against five of his assailants, who were considered respectable citizens of the county. Judgment was given for $5,000. The defendants spent money freely and finally carried the case to the Supreme Court. The decision handed down from that body affirms the judgment of the lower court.

NINE PERSONS POISONED.

An Entire Family at Shawtown, Wis., Likely to Die.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—A poor family named Kingberg in Shawtown, consisting of father, mother, and seven children, had canned meat for their Sunday dinner. This afternoon, two hours later, they were seized with violent illness. The physicians think four or five of the children will die.

Storage of Naphtha.

CHICAGO, July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in your Monday issue an editorial calling attention to the fact that many large firms constantly violate the ordinance regulating the storage of naphtha. While this is true, aside from the annoyance to pedestrians in having the sidewalks full of greasy barrels, the safety of the public is better conserved in breaking than observing the ordinance. It is a lamentable fact that intelligence and judgment of the average Alderman is better adapted to testing the quality of corn juice than enacting laws for the benefit of the people. (Note the action on World's Fair matters.) The ordinance says in effect that only six barrels of any petroleum products or turpentine shall be kept on hand at one time, except under certain regulations, one of which is a cellar five feet under ground, with a cement floor etc., etc. Any one who knows anything about naphtha, gasoline, etc., knows that the gas from these products is heavier than the air, and so settles to the floor. It does not raise like coal gas, and, being almost free from odor, enough could be in a celler to blow up the Auditorium and not be detected.

On the contrary, if it were insisted that material of this kind should be kept in a place where the air could freely circulate around it, the gas formed by leakage, which cannot be avoided at this time of the year, would be dissipated by so large an admixture of air that an explosion would be impossible. Note the Tioga explosion. Enough gas was present to kill a score of people and blow up the boat, yet, evidently, it could not be detected. Had that naphtha been carried as a deck load, no explosion could have occurred. A barrel of naphtha is as safe as a barrel of vinegar in the open air. You may knock out the bung of a barrel of naphtha and stick a red hot iron in it or apply a lighted match and you can't explode it. Confine the leakage so that it can mix with sufficient air and it becomes an explosive gas.

From this I argue that the provisions of the ordinance should be reversed and all petroleum products which are of a volatile nature should be kept where there is a free circulation of air, then there would be no opportunity for this gas to accumulate and so become an explosive.

CHARLES E. BONNELL.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS
—AND—
UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DIRECTORS:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New York, President New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of Boston, Massachusetts.
EDWARD J. PHELPS of Burlington, Vermont, late U. S. Minister to England.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL of Camden, New Jersey, late U. S. Senator.
JOHN HOEY of Hollywood, New Jersey, President Adams Express Company.
FREDERICK H. WINSTON of Chicago, Illinois, late U. S. Minister to Persia.
Right Honorable HUGH C. E. CHILDERS of London, England, M. P., late Chancellor of the Exchequer.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE, of Blake, Boissevain & Co., London.
BERNARD T. BOSANQUET, Director of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, of London.
ADOLPH VON ANDRE, of Andre, Mendel & Co., Bankers, London.

Trustee for Bondholders and Registrar of Transfers,

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Attorneys for Company:
SEWARD, DACOSTA & GUTHRIE, 29 Nassau Street, New York.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Adams Express Building, Chicago.

CAPITAL STOCK - - - - - - - - - $13,000,000

DIVIDED INTO

65,000 Shares of $100 each, 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock.......$6,500,000
65,000 Shares of $100 each, Common Stock....................$6,500,000

This stock will be fully paid in cash and non-assessable, and the stockholders will have no personal liability whatever.

The Company will issue $10,000,000 of Five Per Cent Gold Bonds of $1,000 each, secured by the deposit of at least ninety per cent of the capital stock of The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, hereinafter referred to, under a deed of trust to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee for the bondholders. The interest on these bonds will date from July 1, 1890, and be payable in New York and London on the 1st of January and July. The principal will become due in twenty-five years.

THE PREFERRED SHARES WILL BE ENTITLED, FROM AND AFTER JULY 1, 1890, TO A CUMULATIVE PREFERENTIAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, PAYABLE OUT OF THE EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY BEFORE ANY PAYMENT IS MADE ON THE COMMON STOCK. THESE SHARES WILL ALSO HAVE PRIORITY OVER THE COMMON STOCK AS TO ALL PROPERTY AND ASSETS OF THE CORPORATION IN CASE OF LIQUIDATION OR DISSOLUTION. DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY IN EACH YEAR.

Application will be made to list the bonds and stocks on the New York, Chicago, and Boston Stock Exchanges, and a quotation will be duly applied for at the London Stock Exchange, in order to give the bondholders and shareholders the full benefit of four markets.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS COMPANY has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose, among other things, of acquiring shares of the capital stock of The Union Stock-Yard and Transit company, which owns all the capital stock of the Chicago and Indiana State Line Railroad Company. The new company will issue the securities above mentioned and has contracted to acquire ninety-eight per cent of the capital stock of said Union Stock Yard and Transit company.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE UNION STOCK YARD AND TRANSIT COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

President, NATHANIEL THAYER; Vice-President and General Manager, JOHN B. SHERMAN; Secretary and Treasurer, GEORGE T. WILLIAMS; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, J. C. DENISON; General Superintendent, JAMES H. ASHBY.

DIRECTORS:

NATHANIEL THAYER of Boston, Director of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company and other Railroad Companies; JOHN B. SHERMAN of Chicago, Director of the National Live-Stock Bank; STUYVESANT FISH of Chicago, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; JOHN NEWELL of Chicago, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company; MARVIN HUGHITT of Chicago, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; H. B. STONE of Chicago, lately Vice-President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; J. C. McMULLIN of Chicago, Vice-President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; R. R. CABLE of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; J. N. McCULLOUGH of Pittsburg, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company.

The combined net profits of The Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company and The Chicago and Indiana State Line Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1890, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., of London, the Accountants and Auditors of the New Company, amount to the sum of $1,774,167; and 98 per cent thereof would be.................................$1,738,683.66

Assuming as a basis of profits to which the New Company would be entitled, this last mentioned sum, the following estimated results are shown:

Interest at 5 per cent on $10,000,000 of bonds	$500,000	
Dividend at 6 per cent on $6,500,000 of Preferred Stock	390,000	
Dividend at 10 per cent on $6,500,000 of Common Stock	650,000—	1,540,000.00
Surplus for management expenses and reserve		$198,683.66

Every addition of $65,000 to the annual profits coming to the New Company as dividends would enable it to increase the dividend on the common stock by one per cent.

During the first six months of 1890 the net earnings of the Company, as certified by Price, Waterhouse & Co., show an estimated increase of over $280,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The property of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company and said Railroad Company consists of 470 acres of land and 130 miles of steel-tracked railway, all situated in the City of Chicago. The company owns about one mile of river front, accessible to the largest lake vessels, with docks half a mile in extent, all connected with the company's railroad tracks, and has about one mile of frontage on Halsted street and three-fourths of a mile on 47th street, both of which are important thoroughfares. On the greater part of the land are railway sidings, cattle sheds, and pens to accommodate 25,000 head of cattle, 12,000 sheep, and 160,000 hogs, brick stabling for 2,000 horses, water works, 40 miles of water and drainage pipes, 15 miles of macadamized streets, bank buildings, merchants' offices, a cattle exchange, a fine hotel with capacity for 500 guests, an extensive electric-light plant which lights the yards, hotel, exchange, etc., a large warehouse, depots, stores, etc., etc.—many of the buildings being let at rental. The company has recently purchased $500,000 worth of real estate to provide additional facilities, sidings, and tracks.

The railway owned by The Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company extends north and southeast so as to connect with every railroad entering the city. The great value of this railway can be estimated from the fact that during the year 1889, 1,076,551 freight cars were handled on its lines, which was over 25 per cent of all the freight cars handled at Chicago by all the railroads centering there.

The following figures of actual receipts of stock are given to show the immense increase in the business done at the Union Stock-Yards:

FOR YEAR.	CATTLE AND CALVES.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	HORSES.
1884	1,870,050	5,351,967	801,630	18,602
1885	1,964,018	6,937,535	1,003,598	19,365
1886	2,015,190	6,718,761	1,008,790	27,599
1887	2,447,867	5,470,852	1,360,862	46,404
1888	2,707,629	4,921,712	1,515,014	55,333
1889	3,146,249	5,998,526	1,832,469	79,926

The returns for the six months from January to July, 1890, show the following increases over the same periods of 1889:

	CATTLE AND CALVES.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	HORSES.
January 1 to June 30, 1890	1,663,959	3,512,372	1,056,469	60,192
January 1 to June 30, 1889	1,376,181	2,842,821	804,557	45,237
Increase for six months	287,778	669,551	251,912	14,955

The whole of the properties, consisting of the Railways and Stock-Yards, have been fully reported on by Mr. Edward T. Jeffery, President of the General Managers' Association of Chicago Railways, and late General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He says in his report:

"I know of no other system of tracks in any other city in this country or in Europe which has railroad connection facilities for interchange of cars between railroads and convenient means of reaching gigantic industries at all comparable to the system of The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. It would be impossible now to obtain from the city the franchises and privileges under which the Company operates."

The present value of the real estate and the railways, as estimated by Mr. Jeffery, not including the great industry, is $24,000,000, thus affording ample security for the entire capitalization of bonds and shares, whilst the steady growth of the City of Chicago must give a large future value to the real estate and the business.

All of the amount realized on the subscriptions for bonds and shares, together with the $6,500,000 of bonds not offered for subscription (which are reserved to be used in part payment for the shares of said Union Stock Yard and Transit Company), will be applied on the purchase of such 98 per cent of the shares of said Company, leaving, however, an estimated surplus of over $250,000, to be used for reserve or for the purchase of additional shares, should this be hereafter deemed advisable by the Company.

$1,000,000 OF THE PREFERRED STOCK AND $1,250,000 OF THE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUBSCRIBED FOR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE REMAINING PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK ABOVE MENTIONED, AND $2,250,000 OF THE BONDS AT PAR. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

5 per cent on application; 15 per cent on allotment; 25 per cent on September 1, 1890; 25 per cent on October 1, 1890; 30 per cent on November 1, 1890.

Interest on their nominal amounts from July 1, 1890, will be charged on the installments on the shares at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and on the bonds at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Allottees, however, will have the option of paying up in full on allotment, and thus avoiding the payment of further interest.

Subscriptions in London will be at the rate of £205 per $1,000.

In the allotment, preference will be given to the old stockholders of The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company and to cattle men and other persons dealing at the Stock-Yards in Chicago.

The right is reserved to reject any or all subscriptions and to make allotments of less amounts than the amounts applied for. If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL SIMULTANEOUSLY OPEN AT 10 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY, AND CLOSE AT 3 P. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23D OF JULY, AT THE OFFICES OF

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., New York City and Boston, and LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.

Subscriptions will also be received by

Blake, Boissevain & Co., London; Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam;

And at Chicago by

The First National Bank, The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and The National Live-Stock Bank.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the various offices above named, where a copy of the certificate of organization, by-laws, and draft of the proposed deed of trust to the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, can be inspected, as also a copy of the contract made with Frederick H. Prince for the purchase of 98 per cent of the capital stock of the said Union Stock Yard and Transit Company.

THE SUBSCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BONDS AND SHARES NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN GUARANTEED BY UNDERWRITERS IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND LONDON.

NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1890.

OFFICE OF
Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co.
Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co.

PITTSBURG, June 16, 1890.

At meetings of the Board of Directors held June 4, 1890, it was resolved that the following basis for the consolidation of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad, the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Cincinnati and Richmond Railroad, into the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company be submitted to the shareholders for their action at special meetings to be held as follows:

Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1890.

Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Company at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20, 1890.

PROPOSED BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION.

These roads have an aggregate mileage of 1,051 miles, having their eastern terminus at Pittsburg, and extending via Columbus to Louisville, Indianapolis, and Chicago, and through controlled or affiliated lines to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The new company is to have an authorized capital of $150,000,000, of which $75,000,000 will be in bonds and $75,000,000 in stock, in shares of $100 each, of which latter $30,000,000 will be preferred and $45,000,000 common stock.

Of the bonds about $42,000,000 are to be set aside to provide for the redemption of the debts that are secured by prior liens on the roads to be consolidated, as follows:

BONDS.

Present mortgage debt Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, say	$13,932,000
Present mortgage debt Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg railroad, say	20,753,988
Present mortgage debt Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, say	4,531,000
Present debt Cincinnati and Richmond railroad	2,508,000
Say	$41,724,988

leaving about $33,000,000 in the treasury of the consolidated company for betterments, purchase and construction of additional railways, and other lawful purposes.

The preferred stock is to be non-cumulative and entitled to a dividend of 4 per cent per annum out of the net earnings as declared by the Board, with the right, after 3 per cent has been declared on the common stock, to an additional 1 per cent, making 5 in all.

The common stock is to be entitled to 3 per cent per annum out of the net earnings as declared, after 4 per cent has been declared on the preferred, and to an additional 2 per cent in any year the preferred shall have received up to 5 per cent. After 5 per cent has been declared in any year on both preferred and common stock, any additional surplus earnings, when declared, are to be shared equally by the preferred and common stock.

Of the preferred stock of $30,000,000 about $21,000,000 are to be issued in exchange for stock of the respective companies, as follows:

PREFERRED STOCK.

For the present first preferred 7 per cent stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company, par for par	$ 2,929,200.00	
For the present second preferred non-cumulative Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company, par for par	3,000,000.00	
For the present common stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company	2,508,000.00	
For two-thirds of the present preferred stock Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg railroad company, par for par, say...	11,686,562.50	
(The other one-third being represented by common stock of the Consolidated company.)		
For one-half of the present stock of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad company	1,000,000.00	
(The other half being represented by common stock of the consolidated company)		$21,123,762.50

Leaving a surplus of nearly $9,000,000 in the treasury for use as aforesaid.

Of the common stock about $21,000,000 is to be issued in exchange for stock of the respective companies as follows:

COMMON STOCK.

For the present common stock of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co., par for par, say	$ 9,105,901.12	
For one-third present preferred stock Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Co. (as before noted), say	5,843,281.25	
For one-half present stock Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co. (as before noted)	1,000,000.00	
For accumulated dividends now due on first preferred stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co., say	4,600,000.00—	$20,549,182.37

Leaving a surplus of nearly $25,000,000 in the treasury for use as aforesaid.

As it is desirable to have a full representation of the stock of the Company, shareholders who cannot be present are requested to send their proxies to the Secretary with instructions how to vote the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary, P.-O. Box 1047.

LONGWOOD, BEVERLY HILLS

Are you interested in these high-class suburbs? See our bargains there before buying.

JAY DWIGGINS & CO., 409 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY—56TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

From the net earnings of the six months ended June 30, 1890, the directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent in cash, payable Sept. 1, 1890, to stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Aug. 11, 1890.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from the close of business on August 11th until September 2, 1890.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Elegant West Side new flat property, finely located; will pay over 10%. For particulars call on or address

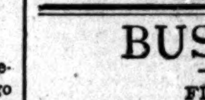
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS, 201 Tacoma Building.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Park National Bank of Chicago," Illinois, that the same must be presented to Gilbert B. Shaw, Receiver, with legal proof thereof within three months from this date or they may be disallowed. E. S. LACEY, Comptroller of the Currency.



Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash-Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40@50c discount; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The money situation is certainly in better shape than it was ten days ago, but it is still far from easy. The demand for funds continues large, although the demand from the brokers has about ceased. There have been a good many figures printed lately of the growth of business in the last ten years and the inference drawn that banking capital and facilities have been far from keeping up with the increase in the commercial and financial importance of the city. A comparison of the statistics of the clearing-house banks now with those of ten years ago shows that our banking facilities have by no means been standing still. The capital of the seventeen clearing-house banks in 1880 was $7,875,000. The capital of the twenty-one banks now in the clearing-house is $18,161,000. The surplus in 1880 was $3,413,000. It is now $8,437,000. The deposits have increased from $59,975,000 to $130,096,000 and the discounts have increased from $39,169,000 to $99,289,000.

New York exchange Saturday was 40@50 cents discount. Sterling rates were a shade firmer, actual rates being 484½ for sixty-day bills and 488½ for sight drafts. There is a scarcity of bills, the exports not being heavy just now.

The Stock Exchange is still absolutely lifeless. Total sales Saturday were but 285 shares. Comment on the course of such a market is manifestly useless. It is surprising that prices continue as firm as they do. The total sales for the week were only 13,142 shares, a busleess that has bsen exceeded in a single day.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing July 19	Closing July 18
Atchison	....	45⅝	45⅜	45¾	45⅝
C. B. & Q.	....	106½	106½	106½	....
Canadian Pac.	....	81¾	81¼	81¼	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	....	75⅜	75¼	75¼	75
Chicago Gas	....	55	54⅝	55	54⅛
D., L. & W.	....	148⅝	148¼	148⅜	148⅞
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	....	55¼	55	55	55⅛
Erie	....	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	26
Hocking Valley	....	31	30¾	31	31¼
Jersey Cent	....	125⅛	125	125⅛	....
Lake Shore	....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Louis. & Nash	....	88⅝	88½	88⅝	....
Lead Trust	....	21	21	21	21
Missouri Pacific	....	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜	73⅛
Mexican Central	....	20¾	20⅝	20¾	20¾
New England	....	50	50	50	50
Nor. Pacific pfd.	....	82¾	82⅛	82¾	82⅝
O. Trans.	....	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Ohio & Miss	....	24½	24½	24½	....
Pacific Mail	....	47	46⅞	47	47⅜
Reading	....	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	46
Rich. Terminal	....	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝
Rock Island	....	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝	90⅞
St. Paul	....	73½	73¼	73½	73¼
Sugar Trust	....	77½	75½	75½	76⅜
Silver B.	....	109⅜	108¾	109⅜	....
Union Pacific	....	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
W. & L. E.	....	38½	38⅜	38⅜	....
Do pfd.	....	77½	77½	77½	77¾
Western Union	....	83½	83½	83½	84

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	141
American	115	United States	72

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	121	U. S. 4½s, reg.	103
U. S. 4s, coup.	121	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house is 6 per cent, call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 4½@6½ per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 19.—Consols closed at 96 5-16 for money and 96⅜ for the account.

United States bonds, 4s, 123¾; do 4½s, 105; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 37¾; do seconds, 6; Canadian Pacific, 83; Illinois Central, 119; Mexican ordinary, 41¾; St. Paul common, 74¾; Reading, 23¾.

Bar silver, 50d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills is 4 per cent.

PARIS, July 19.—Three per cent rentes, 92f 55c for the account.

BERLIN, July 19.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 7,860,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Mining quotations: Alice, $2.50; Best & Belcher, $3.50; Caledonia B. H., $1.90; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.00; Deadwood T., $1.25; Del Monte, $1.00; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Hale & Norcross, $2.85; Homestake, $10.00; Horn Silver, $3.40; Mexican, $3.00; Mount Diablo, $2.00; N. Commonwealth, $2.50; Ontario, $41.00; Plymouth, $6.00; Phoenix, Ari., $1.25.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Closing prices: Atchison and Topeka, $45.75; Atlantic, $26.75; Boston and Montana, $65.75; Franklin, $26.00; Huron, $9.00; Kearsarge, $27.50; Osceola, $46.50; Pewabic (new), $11.50; Quincy, $125.00; Santa Fe Copper, 70c; Tamarack, $225.00; Centennial Mining, $37.75.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active, with a little more business on orders from outside, and the cereals were stronger, while provisions were awkwardly easier within a narrow range. The weather here was delightfully cool, and in the West was favorable to the crops, but a great deal of past-done damage seems to be beyond repair.

Provisions were tame and averaged lower, but were less weak than on previous days of the week. Pork for September closed 10c lower and ribs 5c lower. Wheat was active and about 1c higher on greater strength in the foreign situation, while the crop outlook in our Northwest was reported to be improving. Corn sold off ⅛c on the fact of rains in Nebraska, but reacted with fair buying in proportion to the volume of offerings.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 86¾	$ 87 @ 88	$ 87⅝
August	87⅞	87⅞@ 88⅞	88⅝
September	89	89 @ 90½	90
CORN.			
July	$ 38⅜	$ 38⅛@ 38¼	$ 38¼
August	38⅜	37⅝@ 38¼	38⅜
September	38⅞	38¼@ 38⅞	38⅝
OATS.			
July	$ 32⅞	$ 33 @ 34	$ 33¾
August	30	29⅞@ 30⅞	30⅞
September	29¼	29⅛@ 30	29¾
MESS PORK.			
July	$11.25	$11.20 @11.25	$11.20
August	10.70	10.50 @10.55	10.55
September	10.35	10.25 @10.40	10.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 5.80	$ 5.77½@ 5.80	$ 5.77½
August	5.82½	5.80 @ 5.82½	5.80
September	5.97½	5.92½@ 5.97½	5.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 5.05	$ 5.00 @ 5.02½	$ 5.00
August	5.10	5.05 @ 5.10	5.05
September	5.20	5.15 @ 5.20	5.15

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	July.	August.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 79¾	$ 77½	$ 77¼
No. 2 corn	35⅝	35¾	35⅞
No. 2 oats	22¾	21⅞	21⅞
Mess pork	11.15	11.17½	11.25
Lard	6.22½	6.25	6.35
Short ribs	5.57½	5.57½	5.65

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movements of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 14	19,663	495	21,156	6,369
Tuesday, July 15	8,026	744	15,172	5,530
Wednesday, July 16	18,995	1,408	29,985	9,301
Thursday, July 17	16,678	1,493	23,218	7,020
Friday, July 18	10,615	763	16,694	3,925
Saturday, July 19	3,500	200	16,000	2,000
Total	77,474	5,103	122,185	32,145
Previous week	62,102	4,638	157,499	28,986
Corresponding wk '89	68,917	3,882	83,373	31,812
Shipments—				
Monday, July 14	6,179	227	8,095	1,711
Tuesday, July 15	2,366	118	3,533	1,413
Wednesday, July 16	5,131	148	4,836	2,694
Thursday, July 17	5,480	582	6,689	1,537
Friday, July 18	4,556	178	5,228	1,534
Saturday, July 19	2,000	....	4,000	500
Total	25,712	1,253	32,386	9,389
Previous week	18,337	1,005	41,821	6,116
Corresponding wk '89	27,084	1,365	30,755	8,388

Estimated receipts Monday, 16,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep.

The coming week's receipts estimated at 68,000 cattle, 130,000 hogs, and 30,000 sheep.

Receipts the last week at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis combined were 134,600 cattle, 259,600 hogs, 46,600 sheep, showing an increase of 18,000 cattle and a decrease of 50,000 hogs and 2,000 sheep from the previous week, and an increase of 10,000 cattle, 113,000 hogs, and 1,000 sheep compared with one year ago.

Chicago packers bought hogs the past week as follows: Armour, 26,450; Anglo-American, 12,492; Allerton, 4,885; C. P. and P. Co., 13,250; International, 6,823; Swift, 4,786; Moran & H., 3,500; Jones & S., 6,868; Lipton, 2,715; Underwood, 4,437; North American, 551.

CATTLE—The market was fairly active and steady. Poor to fair kinds declined 25c during the week, but the good to choice dry-fed cattle held about steady. Sales Saturday: Beeves, $4.40@4.75; cows, $1.25@3.10.

Closing quotations:

Fancy steers	$4.90@5.00
Choice to fancy steers	4.55@4.85
Poor to good steers	3.60@4.30
Poor to fancy cows	1.40@3.00
Bulls and stags	1.75@3.65
Stockers and feeders	2.25@3.60
Texas steers	2.45@3.60

Stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.50; Texas grass steers, $2.45@3.25. Considering the very heavy receipts the general cattle market has been remarkably strong and healthy all week.

HOGS—The demand was good for packing hogs, but the receipts were too liberal to admit of any advance in prices. Business was transacted very freely at Friday's best figures, and the good feeling continued until about all the hogs were sold. The general quality of the receipts was fair, though a number of common and rough packing hogs was noticeable. Singeing pigs were rather scarce and in demand. Mixed hogs sold at a range of $3.60@3.80; heavy, $3.65@3.87½; light, $3.55@3.90. Packers purchased 11,112 hogs, shippers, 5,000. All were sold.

SHEEP—There wasn't much to sell on the market. Offerings consisted almost entirely of Western and fed Texans. A very weak demand prevailed on local account, but shippers purchased freely, making an early clearance at steady prices. Lambs were scarce. Sales included 440 head of 101-lb Montana, at $4.15; 382 Wyoming, 105 lbs, at $4.25. Some fed Oregon sheep, 96 lbs, sold at $4.40.

OTHER MARKETS.

OMAHA, NEB., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; best grades of steers, firm to strong; other steers and butchers' stuff, steady; stockers and feeders unchanged; market closed slow and weak; fancy 1,350@1,600-lb steers, $4.20@4.40; prime 1,250@1,475-lb steers, $4.10@4.25; good to choice 1,150@1,350-lb steers, $3.80@4.00; good 1,050@1,250-lb butchers' steers, $3.70@4.10; fair 900@1,105-lb steers, $3.60@3.85; common 800@1,200-lb steers, $3.35@3.70; fair to good cows, $1.50@2.15; good to choice cows, $2.20@3.10; fancy cows, $2.90@3.25; heifers, $2.25@3.25; yearlings, $2.00@3.25; feeders, $2.70@3.35; stockers, $2.00@3.10; canners, $1.00@2.10; bulls, $1.75@3.25; oxen, $2.25@3.30; calves, $2.00@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts—750; market opened active and strong on heavy hogs and steady on lights; forty cars of late receipts broke the market 5c, closing flat with 20 loads unsold; light, $3.50@3.57½; mixed, $3.55@3.62½; heavy, $3.60@3.67½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 6,200; market steady to strong; steers, $3.30@4.50; cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.65@3.60; range steers, $2.25@3.00; range cows, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,300; shipments, 5,500; market steady to 5c lower; bulk, $3.50@3.55; all grades, $3.47½@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 875; shipments, 1,200; market steady and quiet; lambs, $5.00@5.50; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.25.

SIOUX CITY, IA., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; market opened 2½c lower; light and mixed, selling at $3.55@3.57½; heavy, $3.57½@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts—450; market dull and steady at former quotations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,100; market shade higher; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@4.70; fair to good do, $3.95@4.35; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.40; Texans and Indians, $2.30@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts—1,100; shipments, 2,400; market strong; fair to choice heavy, $3.60@3.75; packing grades, $3.55@3.70; light to best, $3.65@3.77½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, 1,500; market steady; fair to choice, $4.00@5.30.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess, Eastern, 52s 6d, dull; do Western, 45s, dull. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and July, 30s 3d, dull; August and September, 30s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; new No. 2 winter, 7s 1½d, firm; do spring, 7s 2½d, firm. Flour—Holders offer sparingly; 10s, firm. Corn—Holders offer moderately; spot and July, 3s 9½d, firm; August, 3s 9½d, firm; September, 3s 10¼d, firm.

COTTON—Steady but quiet; middling, 6 9-16d. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 3,800 American.

NEW YORK, July 19.—FLOUR—Receipts, 14,997 packages; exports, 5,717 sacks; strong, quiet; sales, 17,650 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 172,200; exports, 43,132; sales, 1,960,000 futures, 28,000 spot. Spot market dull, ½@1c up; strong, No. 2 red, 96½@96⅝c elevator, 98 afloat, 97@98⅛c f o b; new No. 3 red, 97@98; ungraded red, 93¾@97½c; No. 1 Northern, $1.00; No. 1 hard, $1.01¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, 93c. Options dull, ⅜@1c up, closing firm; advance was due to better cables; No. 2 red July closing 96¼c; August, 94@94⅜c closing 94⅜c; September, 94⅛@94⅞c, closing 94⅝c; December, 96¼@96⅞c; May, 99½@$1.00, closing $1.00.

OATS—Receipts, 28,000 bu; sales, 135,000 bu futures, 39,000 bu spot; spot market dull, ¾@1c up; options dull, irregular; July 39¾@40c, closing 40c; August 37¼c, closing 37¼c; September 34⅞@35⅛c, closing 35⅛c; spot No. 2 white, 41⅜@42c; mixed Western, 38@41c; white do, 40@47c; No. 2 Chicago, 40⅝@41c.

COFFEE—Options steady, unchanged to 5 points up. Sales, 13,250 bags, including July, 17.25c; August, 17.10@17.15c; September, 16.60c; October, 16c; December, 15.60c; January, 15.45c; March, 15.30c; spot Rio quiet, steady; fair cargoes, 20c; No. 7 flat, 18¼@18⅜c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; quiet. Fair refining, 4 13-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 5 7-16c; refined quiet, ⅛c lower. "C," 5¼@5⅝c; extra "C," 5 7-16@5 9-16c; white extra "C," 5⅝c; yellow, 4⅞@5c; off "A," 5 9-16@5⅝c; mold "A," 6 3-16c; standard "A," 6 1-16c; confectioner's "A" 5 7-16c; cut loaf, 6⅞c; crushed, 6⅞c; powdered, 6 9-16c; granulated, 6⅛c; cubes, 6¼c.

EGGS—Firm on fancy; Western prime to fancy, 12½@17½c; do fair to good, 14½@15c.

BUTTER—Freely offered, quiet; Elgin, 17@17½c; Western dairy, 6@11c; do creamery, 10@17c.

CHEESE—Quiet; weak; part skims, 3½@5½c; Ohio flat, 5@6½c.

DRY GOODS—Business was light. There were no developments today, the market being chiefly expectant.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 90¼c for spot and 89⅝c for August. The August option moved up ⅜c in the first hour, then fell back ⅜c, and the market closed dull at 90c. Stock Exchange opening, 90¼c; highest, 90⅜c; lowest, 90c; closing, 90c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Extra to fancy Western creamery, 17@17½c; firsts and extra firsts, 10@14c; extra to choice Northern creamery, 18@18½c; firsts and extra firsts, 10@15c; Eastern creamery, fair to good, 13@15c; extra imitation creamery, 11c; common, 8@10c; ladle packed, 11c; dairy choice, 15@15½c; common, 10@11c.

CHEESE—New York extras, 7½c; firsts, 7c; seconds 5@6c; Vermont extra, 7½c; firsts, 6@7c; seconds, 5@6c; Western extra, 7c; firsts, 6½c; seconds, 4@6c; half skimmed, 4@6c; skimmed, 2@3c.

EGGS—Near-by, 26@28c; Eastern extras, 22c; Western and Southwestern, 15@17c; Michigan, 17@18c; Canadian, 17@18c; Islands, 17c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 18c.

CORN—Quiet; there were sales of steamer yellow corn at 49½c, and holders were generally asking 50c at the close, and for steamer mixed, 48½c was quoted.

OATS—No. 2 white sold at 43½@44c early in the day, but at the close 44½@45c a bu was asked, and these few offering at under the latter figure. All other grades proportionately advanced.

DULUTH, MINN., July 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market today was very dull, at higher prices, owing to bullish reports from Chicago. September wheat opened at an advance of 1c, August ¾c, and cash No. 1 Northern wheat went ½c over yesterday's close. Although but little trading was noted in the books, it was reported that 150,000 bu of wheat were booked for export. Private dispatches were received to the effect that the wheat crop south of Jamestown has been severely injured by rust. There was considerable dealing in cash No. 1 and No. 2 Northern at a further advance of ½c. Cash wheat closed at 92¼c buyers for No. 1 hard, 90¼c for No. 1 Northern, and 88c sellers for No. 2 Northern. July closed at 92¾c for No. 1 hard, and 90¼c nominal for No. 1 Northern, without transactions. August opened at 93c and closed at the same figure, with bidders. September opened and closed at 90¼c. December closed at 91¼c nominal. The close was firm at outside prices, being at an advance of over 1c over yesterday's close for cash wheat. Cars on track—Wheat, 11.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,768 bu; flour, 11,923 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 135,500 bu; flour, 11,472 brls.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red July, 93@93½c; August, 93@93½c; September, 93@93½c; October, 94½c. Corn—Offerings of car-lots on the spot more liberal, and prices declined 3c under light demand; futures steady but quiet; No. 3 mixed in grain depot, 50@51c; No. 3 yellow in grain depot, 50c; No. 2 mixed, July, 46@47c; August, 45@45¼c; September, 45¼@45¾c; October, 45½@46c. Oats—Car-lots firm under fair demand; No. 3 white, 41c; ungraded white, 41½c; No. 2 white, 41½@42c; do clipped, 42½c; near futures, ¼@½c higher under light offerings, but later months shade easier; No. 2 white, July, 41½@42c; August, 37¼@37¾c; September, 36@36½c; October, 36½@37c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 20,300 bu; oats, 3,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,200 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; opening of ⅛@¼c was quickly followed by an advance of ¾@1c; the market then became easier, advanced ⅛@½c, then declined, and closed firm at advances over yesterday's close of ⅜c for July and August and ½c for September and December. No. 2 cash, 87⅝c, nominal; July and August, 87¼c asked; September, 88¼c, nominal; December, 91⅜c. Corn—Reported rains lowered the market ⅜@½c at the opening; an advance of ⅛@½c followed, and later free offerings caused a recession and the market closed ¼c below yesterday; No. 2, cash, 35¼c; July, 35¼c asked; August, 36⅛c bid; September, 37¼c. Oats—A fair day's business was transacted and prices advanced early ⅛@⅜c, but the top was not sustained at the close; No. 2, cash, 32@33c bid; July, 32¼c bid; August and September, 30¼c.

PROVISIONS—Steady, quiet, and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 107,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 52,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western strong; No. 2 winter red, spot, 95⅛@95½c; July, 94⅛@94⅝c; August, 93@93⅛c; September, 93@93⅜c. Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot, 47¼c bid; July, 46c bid; August, 44⅞@44⅝c; September, 44⅝@44¾c; steamer, 43¼c bid. Oats firm; Western white, 40@42½c; do do mixed, 39@39½c; graded No. 2 white, 42c; do do mixed, 39½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 95,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; cash and July, 89¼c; August, 89⅞c; September, 90¼c; December, 93¼c. Corn—Active and firm; cash, July and August, 40c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 35c.

CLOVERSEED—Dull; cash, $3.50; October, $3.95.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 45,610 bu; corn, 20,800 bu; oats, 700 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,200 bu; corn, 111,400.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 19.—WHEAT—Receipts of wheat during the last twenty-four hours were 60 cars; shipments, 35 cars. Cash wheat was quiet and rather slow to move today. The demand for local consumption was very small. The principal buying was for outside account and took only the higher grades. Low grades were extremely dull, and so was winter wheat. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, July and August, 90c; on track, 93@94c; No. 1 Northern, July and August, 88⅛c; September, 85¼c; on track, 88@88½c; No. 2 Northern, July and August, 83c; September, 82½c; on track, 83@85c; December closed at 87½c.

PEORIA, ILL., July 19.—GRAIN—Corn active and higher; No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 3 yellow, 38c; No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 37½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 white, 36@37c; No. 3 white, 35⅜@36c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.11; spirits, $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 11,400 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 14,400 bu; oats, 45,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 98¼c; No. 1 white, 96¼c; winter wheat firm: No. 2 red, 93½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 43c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 39½c.

An Explanation.

CHICAGO, July 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In yesterday's issue of your paper you say in regard to the arrest of W. C. Lampert that I caused the same on account of some fraudulent real estate transaction. This is not correct. I had Mr. Lampert arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He represented himself to be the owner of certain real estate, clear, in his own name. On the strength of this statement he obtained a credit of me; but shortly after that he made an assignment. Then I found that the real estate was mortgaged for almost all its worth to his father.

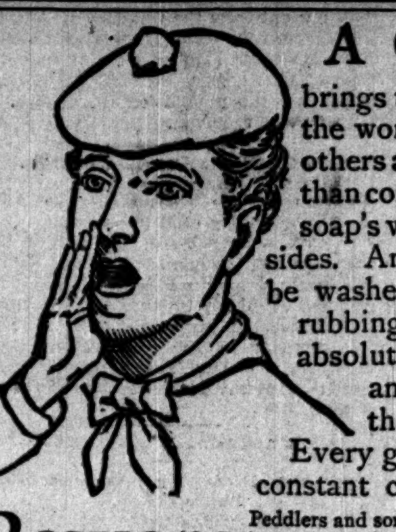
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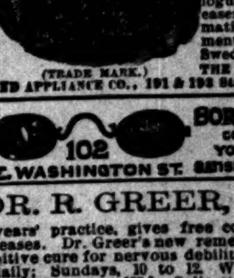
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ILLINOIS WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Favorable Conditions Reported from a Majority of the Counties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—[Special.]—The Illinois weather service, coöperating with the United States signal service, has issued the following for the week ending July 18, 1890:

The temperature of the last week has been above the normal throughout the State. An average amount of sunshine has been reported. Except in the northern counties of the State, the rainfall of the last week has been above a seasonable average, and has affected the crop favorably. In some counties the heavy rains and high winds injured the corn somewhat.

Extracts from observers' reports:

Bond County—The corn and pastures that received the showers are much refreshed. In some sections no rain has fallen for some time, and the corn is about dried up. Rainfall, .96 of an inch.

Coles County—Hay crop coming in; looks fine. Thrashing just commenced. Rainfall, 1.40 inches.

Champaign County—Storm of 14th injured corn and oats. Oats being harvested; quality fair. Potatoes a poor yield. Rainfall .97 of an inch.

Douglas County—Corn and oats injured somewhat by storm of 14th. Most of the oats and meadows cut. Corn looks well and is ten days earlier than ordinary season.

Edwards County—Wheat and oats harvested. Wheat one-half crop; oats almost a total failure. Pastures and meadows suffered badly; some killed out; rain will help out. Rainfall 1.00 inch.

Franklin County—Badly distributed showers help our corn crop. Large corn and castor bean crops planted, and if season is favorable will do well. Potatoes almost a failure. Rainfall 1.00 inch.

Fulton County—Since last report we have had 2.00 inches of rain, which has improved the corn crop very much.

Hamilton County—The drought was broken 14th, but corn is greatly injured, some past help. Hay crop badly dried up. Rainfall 1.45 inches.

Henry County—No rain this week, and corn will soon be ruined. Pastures dried up. Potatoes almost a failure.

Iroquois County—Corn doing well. Oats partly a failure. Storm 14th did some damage to oats and corn. Potato crop light. Wheat fairly good in places. Rainfall 1.80 inches.

La Salle County—The absence of rain is affecting corn and grass unfavorably, so that the prospects for an average crop are poor.

Menard County—The rains of last week have affected corn very favorably.

Pike County—Wheat nearly all cut; good quality, but not much of it. Corn doing well. Rainfall .97 of an inch.

Pope County—Corn suffering for rain. Pastures drying up. Rainfall .26 of an inch.

Richland County—Rain of last week affected corn favorably. Farmers report that considerable of it is badly fired or dried up. Rainfall 1.18 inches.

Randolph County—What little rain that fell was beneficial to corn. Some parts of the county considerable rain fell. Rainfall .54 of an inch.

Sangamon County—Conditions generally favorable. Farmers busy thrashing. Rainfall, 1.21 inches.

Stephenson County—Corn suffering on account of drought. Oats ripening fast; will be light. Potatoes will be a failure if it does not rain soon. Pastures are also suffering.

Scott County—Storm 14th blew corn down. Rain of last week favorable for corn crop.

Tazewell County—Oats being cut are very short. Most of the wheat thrashed. Rainfall, 1.00 inch.

Schuyler County—The heavy rains of the last week have saved the corn. Gardens will be revived, but potatoes will not be helped much, except late crop. The rains will give the corn a chance to make up for partial loss during last two weeks. Rainfall, 3.99 inches.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—[Special.]—The weather during the last week has been watched closely, as at this season of the year a week of general bad weather would accomplish great damage to the growing crops. The reports received from all over the Northwest, however, are decidedly encouraging. There are localities where some complaints are made, but as a whole the outlook is favorable. In the southern and southwestern part of this State the barley and rye harvest is already well under way. There is considerable complaint of rust in some of the counties south and west of St. Paul, but this appears to affect only the wheat, and luckily but little of that was sown in some places. Other grains and flax are reported in excellent condition, except that some fields of flax on old ground are not very satisfactory. In the northern and western part of this State the reports are uniform in declaring excellent condition of the crops.

In the Dakotas the same may be said in general of the reports, although there are small areas where the hail has caused some damage. In the James River Valley the hot winds have damaged cornfields. These complaints are all local, however, and the general reports indicate a better general yield of grain than for several years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—[Special.]—The drought has had a serious effect upon crops in Indiana. In some parts of the State there has been no rain for more than six weeks, and vegetation has been killed over large areas of territory. Market vegetables have suffered particularly, and great scarcity has caused a large advance in prices. In Southwestern Indiana the potato crop is ruined, and it is reported that farmers are compelled to buy last year's product for present needs.

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EXTRA OPPORTUNITY OPEN FOR A BUSINESSman to control the permanent management of a thoroughly legitimate business; small capital and good ability only required. Apply DONALDSON & CO., 324 Dearborn-st., Rooms 722 and 723.

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NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morren Frog and Crossing Works will be held at their office, 234 Clark-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on the 4th day of August, 1890, for the election of the Board of Directors of said company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the said meeting.

B. R. DE YOUNG, Secretary.

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WANTED—TRAVELING MEN WANTING A profitable side line should address St. Louis Chip Potato Co., 412 North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN A1 MEAT SALESMAN FOR CITY trade. G 9, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMEN, THOSE WHO UNDERstand selling territory on patent; $500 to $1,000 per month can be made; a rare chance; reference required. Call or address INVENTOR, 369 Clark-st. Room 308, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

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HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES EXPECTING CONFINEment; babies adopted; advice in all women's diseases; strictly private; competent treatment. MRS. DR. CZARRA, 1409 Wabash-av.

HOME FOR LADIES EXPECTING CONFINEment. Advice in all female diseases. Babies adopted. Strictly confidential. DRSS. SCHWARZ (Czarra), 279 W. Adams-st., late 371 S. Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED REAL estate investment business; must have good references and control some capital. J 58, Tribune.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Must be sold to close an estate: lots on some of the best South Side avenues at $55 to $67 per ft., worth $100, with all street improvements in and paid for, both steam and cable cars; property all around this has been sold for $80, while this property had not been on the market. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME SPLENDID BARgains in small new and well located flat buildings, which I can sell cheap, as owners need money. ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle-st., Room 85.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. R. BARNARD & CO., 219 Chicago Opera-House.

MICHIGAN-AV., near 46th., east front, 100x161; will sell 50 feet.

MICHIGAN-AV., between 44th and 45th-sts., west front, 50x161.

MICHIGAN-AV., between 42d and 43d-sts., east front, 100x160.

FIFTIETH-ST., northwest corner St. Lawrence-av., 198x178½.

INDIANA-AV., east front, bet. 26th and 28th-sts., two-story and basement frame residence, 10 rooms—4 rooms on first floor; well built, elegantly finished, perfect order; lot 36x161; large brick barn.

LAKE-AV., near 44th-st., west front, new two-story and cellar brick and stone residence, 10 rooms; modern style, first floor hardwood finish, extra well built, lot 25x125 to alley.

GROVELAND PARK-AV., near 33d-st., elegant modern-style brick and stone residence, 13 rooms; every convenience; lot 45 feet front; brick barn.

FOR SALE—$12,500—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE No. 3636 Lake-av., one block from Douglas Station on I. C. R. R., and two blocks from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; bath-room finished in marble and all plumbing of the finest quality; an inspection desired if you want a first-class house at cost price. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MODERN BRICK house on Groveland-av., near 30th-st.; price $6,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST COR. OF CENtral Park-av. and Fillmore-st., 140x125 to alley, at a bargain; a handsome profit will be realized by any one buying this corner at present price; liberal commission to brokers. WALTER H. WILSON, Room 7, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., BETWEEN SACRAmento and Francisco-sts., facing south, 125x150 ft., at a bargain if taken at once. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—

MANUFACTURING SITES.

209x90, cor. Jefferson and 21st-sts.
125x100, cor. on Clinton-st., north of 12th.

VOPICKA & KUBIN, 207 W. 12th-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., N. W. CORNER FRANcisco, 125x150 ft.; unimproved; a bargain if taken at once. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTEDst., investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and railroad, $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 801 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT WINDSOR PARK, 684X125 FEET, at $26.50 per foot; property adjoining being held at $40. KNOX, ALDRIN & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 4 OF THOSE ELEGANT houses left on South Chicago-av. and 71st-st. which we will sell on very favorable terms if sold this month; cable and steam cars run to the houses. Address SHIELDS & COOK, Owners, R. 75, 230 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 39th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6131 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD BARGAINS—6 lots, near corner 87th-st., 2 blocks from Brainerd Depot; $350 each; $150 under market; small cash payment. 10 lots, near 83d-st. Depot; $350 each; a bargain. 8 lots near 87th-st. Depot; $350 each. H. R. FORD, 270 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON AND VICINITY.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND VACANT. ALSO SEVERAL DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS.

Buyers should call on us, as we are posted, having lived there twenty years. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

In Glencoe, 3 houses, of from 7 to 10 rooms, in good condition, with ample grounds, well shaded; also choice lots in all parts of the town, and 5 as beautiful acres on the Sheridan road as can be found from Chicago to Milwaukee, which I will sell for $6,000 CASH if sold within one week. A sale has just been made at $1,800 per acre. Free ride to see the handsomest town on the lake shore. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st. Residence Glencoe.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS—LOTS ON easy terms at spot cash prices; no magnetism in this nor any brass band, but a good, honest value received for every dollar paid; one block from depot; first-class transportation, low fares; this is one of the handsomest subdivisions ever put on the market, and the first few lots will be sold at prices that will insure a quick profit. Come in early for first selection. BARNARD & KENNA, 417 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, CARpenters—Any one desiring to build within the next thirty days will be furnished with lot free; only 30 minutes' ride from Union depot; forty trains daily on two prominent railroads. Call at 244 La Salle-st., basement, and get further particulars. Will furnish all necessary material to build not less than a 6-room house. Party building can pay back for material in small monthly installments.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman, convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES 2 BLOCKS FROM FIFTHav. Station, La Grange. 80 acres near Stone-av. Station, La Grange. 160 acres adjoining Grossdale and La Grange. Also 2 good houses at a bargain. O. S. LYMAN, La Grange, or 802 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—DURING THE PRESENT MONTH we shall offer bargains in lots at West Kenilworth. Call or write for information. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN LA GRANGE, 9-ROOM AND basement house on 6th-av.; $25. Address A. BITTENGER, La Grange.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—If you know a good thing when you see it, you will take one of these.

10 acres, cor. 16th-st. and Lathrop-av.; adjoining land sold for $1,500	$ 700
80 acres, cor. 119th-st. and Central-av., adjoining the Westinghouse company's purchase	925
20 acres at Kenilworth, north shore, overlooking the lake	750
9 acres in Sec. 15 in Worth, on new line of B. and O. railroad	400
55 acres in Sec. 18, Worth, near junction of Calumet Terminal and Wabash R. R.	400
80 acres in Palos, with railroad and canal frontage	125
90 acres in east ½ of Sec. 2, Palos, near Calumet Terminal R. R.	400
80 acres in Sec. 11, Palos, near Calumet Terminal R. R.	200
6⅔ acres, cor. North and Central-avs.	1,250
24 lots, near cor. 15th-st. and Riverside-av., on line of new railroad	140
30 acres in city limits, 2 blocks from station	800
30 acres at Morgan Park, 107th-st.	800
40 acres, near cor. Western and Blue Island-avs., with boulevard, railroad and river frontages	.....

We can positively deliver any of the above.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, Exclusive Agents, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000—61 ACRES, JUST 2 BLOCKS from depot, Arlington Heights, Cook Co., Ills., 20 miles from Chicago, fine dwelling in perfect order; cost $12,000; smaller dwelling, $3,000; other outbuildings. It is a beautiful little farm, and just right for subdivision; schools and churches built up all around it; fine shrubbery, and evergreens, and hedge fence; horses, crops, buggies, wagons, and harness; all for $15,000; the finest property in Cook Co. for the money. T. B. BOYD, 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I CAN OFFER SOME GREAT BARgains in choice acre tracts, some of which have not been on the market before for twenty years. If you wish to buy call for particulars. ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—82 ACRES—THE IMPROVED FARM, three miles from Allegan, county seat; good soil, all kinds of fruit, fine buildings which cost as much as the price asked. Address P. O. Box 683, Allegan, Mich.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near depot, Sheridan drive and the lake; a cool, shady spot in summer; warm, cozy home in winter. Address F 92, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, ACRES FOR SUBdivision of sale, vacant or improved property in all sections. We have constant demands for good investments and will insure quick sales. Now is the time to sell to advantage. E. M. KIRKLAND & CO., 415 Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—5 OR 10 ACRES RIPE FOR RETAILing, near station; owners or exclusive agents. WM. BROWN, Room 607, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—NEAR MADISON-ST. CABLE AND west of Garfield Park, 50 or 75 feet front, upon which to build a home; would prefer Adams-st. Address A Z 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE RESIDENCE OR BLOCK OF buildings, clear, and cash, in exchange for equity in choice selected farm lands on which I will guarantee profits equivalent to 10 per cent per annum, compound interest. Investigate this. ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Chamber of Com. Bldg.

WANTED—TO BUY, GOOD UP-TOWN, LOW priced store property. Owners or agents who can offer at low prices need only apply; no others; and will find quick buyer. J 109, Tribune.

WANTED—ANYBODY WHO IS COMPELLED to sell real-estate will find a prompt buyer at once by addressing in confidence. J 81, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED WESTERN FARMS, ranches, and unimproved lands for Chicago and suburban property; also Chicago property for clear farms and other property in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Room 611, Chamber of Com. Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—9-ROOM HOUSE ON 50-FT. LOT, 3 blocks from Woodlawn Park Station I. C. R. R., for similar property on Evanston division C., M. & St. P. Ry. Address OWNER, 38 Ontario-st.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—LOFTS—ALL SIZES, FITTED WITH all modern conveniences for factory purposes. See our list at both offices. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit; no charge for examination of abstracts, drawing papers, or recording; in loans of $5,000 and over; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL 270 ACRES OF GOOD farm land in Page County, Iowa, for $40 per acre, worth $65; will take Park National deposits for same. Address A B 124, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 85-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES AND LEAST expense. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

PARK NATIONAL BANK—DEPOSITS ON THE insolvent bank can be cashed at Room 30, 158 Washington-st., corner La Salle.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

I WANT MONEY NEXT WEEK AND WILL SACrifice any part of $15,000 in good equities; investigate and make offer. Address J 52, Tribune office.

MONEY AT 5, 4, 3, AND 2 PER CENT—TO LOAN on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, stocks of merchandise; also on bonds, loan and building association stocks, warehouse receipts, furniture, pianos, etc. Any person in need of money please call. S. HEYMAN, Manager, Room 4 142 Dearborn, s. w. Madison-st.

PARK NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS WANTED; also capital for investment for individual or on joint account. Investigate. ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Investment Broker, Room 611 Chamber of Commerce Building.

PARK NATIONAL DEPOSITS—$25,000 FOR SALE; want 90 per cent; make best offer. Address J 172, Tribune office.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS diamonds, sealskins, or any security; low rates honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn, Room 402

$40 TO $800 TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, buggies, and carriages; lowest rate Room 29, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41st and 42d-sts.—A nice 8-room cottage, with 40-foot lawn; rent $35 per month to good tenant. WALLACE HECKMAN, 79 Dearborn-st., City.

TO RENT—3344 CALUMET-AV. MODERN stone front residence with plate glass windows, Georgia pine trimmings and every possible convenience; 10 rooms; low rent to right party. SNOW & DICKINSON, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts., city.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, 2609 Indiana-av. E. H. NOYES, 908 Royal Insurance Building.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 123 33D-ST., $35; 9-room modern house, 3212 Graves-place, $50; 257 Bowen-av., 9 rooms, $35; 3127 Rhodes-av., 9 rooms, $45; 3938 Lake Park-av., 10 rooms. Apply 3155 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO RIGHT PARTIES; 770 and 778 Washington boulevard; 9 and 11-room houses. Also 6-room flat, 574 W. Indiana-st. EVANS, 112 Randolph-st., Room 2.

North Side.

TO RENT—396 E. Superior-st., choice 10-room house in good repair, excellently located; all modern improvements; long lease to a good tenant. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—

DEARBORN, BUTTERFIELD, 33D AND 34TH-STS. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—FLATS 2013 AND 2015 STATE-ST.—NEWly papered and painted. Cheap rent; $14 a month. MCKEY & POAGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FLAT; TERMS reasonable. 2424 Wabash-av., first flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—465 Western-av., 6-room flat, with all the modern improvements, in good order; only $15.50; bay window. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN improvements, with janitor service; new block; Western-av. and Huron-st. Apply to owner on premises daily, including Sunday.

North Side.

TO RENT—309 E. Chicago-av., one 5-room flat. 318 E. Chicago-av., cor. State-st., 7-room flat. These flats have all modern improvements, janitor service, etc.; speaking tubes, mail box, electric and pull bell for each flat. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at is Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES VISITING THE CITY for theaters and other amusements, large, cool, elegantly furnished rooms, very central. Hotel Casino, 14 and 16 East Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR AND other good rooms, with or without board. 105 Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; all parts of city. 219 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WESTern-av. and Huron-st., suitable for meat market, dry-goods, or hardware business. Apply to OWNER, on premises daily, including Sundays.

North Side.

TO RENT—A STORE AND LIVING ROOMS; good for saddler, saloon, or any other business; at 417 Webster-av., near Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana; rooms, $3 weekly; transients, 50c up; restaurant by F. Compagnon, late chef Chicago Club.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE, 194 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE on premises, Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 631.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES, 155-7 WASHINGTONst. Apply to janitor or Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CALL ON MME. BELL, 94 NORTH CLARK-ST.; she will tell your future.

MRS. COLLINS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT. 157 S. Clark-st., Room 20.

MME. ARDENNE, CLAIRVOYANT, GIVES FULL names; love affairs a specialty, 47 S. Peoria-st.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S, 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

DON'T SELL YOUR CLOTHES UNTIL I HAVE set prices on them. J. SWARTS, 400 State-st. Gents' clothes preferred.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR SECOND-HAND HAsleton tripod boilers of 300 h. p. each. Address SWIFT & COMPANY, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Call or address 126 Rialto Building.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—ONE DIAMOND WEIGHING ONE ounce, rough. Address A Z 35, Tribune office.

PENSIONS.

WANTED—PENSIONS—SOLDIERS DESIRING pensions or increase of pensions should write WILKINSON & RAUM, Mount Carmel, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—

5 upright pianos, $125, $135, $145.
2 Fischer pianos, each $100.
2 Julius Bauer pianos, $100.
2 Chickering & Sons pianos, $115, $140.
1 Steinway & Sons piano, $150.
3 Decker pianos, $175, $190, $200.
1 Kroeger piano, $225.
3 Vose & Sons pianos, $175, $200, $225.
3 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165, $190.
2 uprights, each $100.
25 square pianos, all makes, $35 to $90.

Some of these pianos are practically as good as new; any of the above can be purchased on easy time payments.

250 pianos to rent: $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BUY a piano or organ you will consult your own best interests by calling at our warerooms and examining our unequaled stock of new and second-hand instruments. Our assortment of new pianos includes such makes as the KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE, and in second-hands there is scarcely any well-known make not in our stock. You will find our prices the lowest and our terms the easiest.

Pianos tuned, repaired, and moved.
Pianos for rent.

LYON & HEALY. Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.; factory, Randolph-st., opposite Union Park.

FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY has the firm of W. W. KIMBALL CO. been noted for its extensive trade, and for the excellence of the instruments sold by them. They are sole agents for the pianos of HALLET, DAVIS & CO., EMERSON CO., and manufacturers of the KIMBALL PIANO.

All these have well established reputations and are popular wherever known.

LARGEST VARIETY. SELECT STYLES.
Cash or on time payments.
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOS WILL BE ON sale this week at 223 Wabash-av.:

1 Chickering upright	$150
1 Bauer upright	185
1 Lyon & Healy upright	155
1 Emerson upright	185
1 Colby & Duncan upright	185
1 Hallet & Davis upright	150
1 Vose & Sons upright	185

25 second-hand pianos—Steinway, Decker, Chickering, and others, some nearly new.

All in fine condition. Payments to suit buyers.

Pianos to rent $4 and $5 per month.
Call and get our prices before buying.

J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$165, $175, AND $200 EACH.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.

FRENCH WALNUT, OAK, AND MAHOGANY CASES.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

REMOVED—We are now thoroughly established in our new warerooms, with an assortment of over four hundred pianos to select from. PRICES AND TERMS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Special bargains in second-hand pianos. CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 219 and 221 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—BAUER PIANOS—

Peek & Son Opera Pianos, Jacob Bros.' Pianos. Lowest prices. Terms to suit. New pianos for rent. Old instruments taken in exchange.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156-158 Wabash-av.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs, $65; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

PIANOS STORED, TUNED, REPAIRED, polished, and moved by experienced workmen; terms reasonable. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TWO UPRIGHT PIANOS; YOUR CHOICE for $175; 6⅔ oct.; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ONE PROFIT.

CASH OR TIME.

WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., MFRS., 237 State and 55 Jackson-sts.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
CASH OR EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
PIANOS TO RENT.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

PIANOS—STECK, CONOVER, COLBY. New and large stock of splendid instruments. You will find it to your interest to call. AYRES & WYGANT COMPANY, Proprietors, REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 182-184 Wabash-av.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—Fine large upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $185; cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AT A sacrifice, having no further use, their magnificent upright cabinet grand piano; 7⅓ octaves; all the latest improvements; only in use four months; has 5 years' guarantee from the maker; cost $500; will sacrifice for $190, including scarf and stool; also all the elegant furniture of the house at half cost. Inquire residence, 2977 Indiana-av.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET A BARGAIN—New or second-hand pianos at 223 Wabash-av. J. O. TWICHELL.

$175 BUYS A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ octave; fine tone; large, handsome case; fully warranted; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

J. O. TWICHELL HAS REMOVED From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av. Pianos slightly damaged in moving will be sold at reduced prices. 223 Wabash-av.

VOSE & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ OCtaves, triple strung; easy payments; $185. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; first-class accommodations.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—Nice front, single, and suites of rooms, with board; everything first-class; board by the day, week or month; no rooms without board. References. Also first-class table board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME EAST-FRONT double room, every convenience, with excellent board. References.

Hotels.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, MADISON AND DESplaines—New house and respectable; excellent table; rooms large and light; elevator and all modern conveniences; $1.50, $2, and $2.50 per day.

PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-STS.; rooms, $3 weekly; transients, 50c; 4 minutes from Court-House, North Side cable; restaurant connected.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Summer Resorts.

CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE—"THOMPSON'S COTtage," near Cape Cottage Hotel; a new and attractive place for pleasure seekers; terms $8 and $10 per week; children, $5. GEO. C. THOMPSON, prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD, AND LARGE FRONT ROOM OR suite of two, by young married couple; first-class or none; private family, and on North Side. Call at or address at once 806 Tacoma Building.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark—Lightest and driest rooms in Chicago for furniture, pianos, and merchandise; low rates; goods carefully moved; advances made. Telephone 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,379. S Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,565. GEORGE PARRY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—TO REDUCE stock we are offering some very low prices on broken lines to close out. These are genuine bargains.

NEELY BROS., 152 West Madison-st., One door east of Dime Museum.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.; practices in all courts; advice free.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—I HAVE AT my office three plans for 6, 7, and 8-room frame dwellings to be built at Franklin Park. Bids will be received for the entire building completed, or for the work only. L. FRANKLIN, 202, 204 La Salle-st.

CALL AND SEE COMAN IF YOUR HOUSE IS infested with bugs. 2939 Dearborn-st. If you can't call address a postal.

1840 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1890

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE, every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen:

S. S. Ems, Saturday, July 26, noon.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, July 30, 3 p. m.
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., Saturday, Aug. 2, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 10 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Aug. 9, noon
S. S. Fulda, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 3 p. m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

$38.00 Montreal

And return. Merchants' Line Steamers, calling at Sarnia, Windsor, Detroit, Toronto, Kingston, and intermediate points, via Niagara Falls and Thousand Islands. Leave our dock every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DICKINSON BROS. & KING, Agents, 204 Market-st., Chicago.

GRAHAM AND MORTON TRANS. CO.

Office and Dock, Foot Wabash-av.

Leave Chicago daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. except Sundays at 9:30 a. m., for St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, returning same evening, connecting with Chicago and West Michigan Ry. for Grand Rapids and Northern points; Cin., Wabash and Mich. Ry. for Indianapolis and Southern points. On Sundays the Steamer City of Chicago leaves at 10 a. m., returning same evening. Also agents for Saugatuck and Douglas steamer, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.

THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.

Sailings from Chicago.

For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points: Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 P. M.

For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs, etc. Tuesdays 1:30 P. M. Fridays 10:00 P. M.

Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water Sts., Chicago.

THE GREAT LAKE MICHIGAN ROUTE. NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE—Steamers every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. for Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven Leland, Northport, Omena, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan. For Tourists' Guide and time-card address S. S. BURKE, Agent Northern Michigan Line. Entrance to office and dock from the east end of Madison-st. bridge and 126 Market-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Twice daily for Racine & Milwaukee..*9 a. m. *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee..........*9 a. m.
(Saturday boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at...*8 p. m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids..*7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay Ports, Mon., Wed., & Frid.. 8 p. m.
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports Tuesday and Saturday at............7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and Dock foot Michigan-av

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:40 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:40 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:40 pm	* 1:40 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	* 8:40 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Council Bluffs Sat. Night Exp.	x 11:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	* 11:00 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Portland	* 8:00 am § 5:30 pm §11:00 pm †11:30 am	*1:05 pm § 9:30 am § 7:00 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	¶ 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	¶ 6:00 pm ¶10:50 pm	¶ 9:30 am ¶ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40 am †10:50 pm	* 2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:50 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 9:10 am	† 6:35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
California Fast Express	* 4:40 pm	*11:55 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 4:40 pm	*11:55 am
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas and Colorado Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 12.00 N'n	3.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 6.00 PM	8.00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11.20 PM	7.15 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	† 9.00 AM	7.00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11.20 PM	7.15 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 128 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:00 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:20 am

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 5:20 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	† 9:40 am

Wabash Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:10 a m

Wabash and Canadian Pacific New Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 p m	

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

WESTERN.

Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, principal hotels, Western Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited (Vestibuled)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Limited (Vestibuled)	§11:00 pm	§ 1:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:05 n'n § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am § 1:25 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:35 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm X8:30 am	* 6:45 pm § 8:30 am X1:50 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	§ 5:00 pm * 7:30 pm †10:00 pm * 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm * 9:45 pm § 6:25 am †10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am * 4:00 pm § 5:00 pm	* 1:50 pm * 4:00 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am †10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	†10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm * 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:00 pm †10:00 pm	†10:00 am † 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	†10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm †11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Dixon, Sterling, and Clinton	* 8:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Lake Geneva and Williams Bay	* 8:06 am * 8:15 pm	* 9:52 am * 5:50 pm X10:00 pm
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 pm	* 7:25 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 8:15 am	* 1:10 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:25 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	* 6:35 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Riverview Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	1:00 pm	1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	4:15 pm	10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

(NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO., LESSEE.)

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:30 a m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†5:10 p m *9:10 a m *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m †10:45 p m	*9:10 a m †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:30 a m †5:00 p m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†4:55 p m †1:55 p m *9:10 a m *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:55 p m	*10:15 a m

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark St., Depot Harrison St. & Fifth Ave.
*Daily †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to Waukesha and daily ex. Sunday beyond.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE"

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

July 2, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05am	† 7:55pm
Day Express	† 9:00am	† 4:15pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20pm	* 4:50pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10pm	* 9:00pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50pm	†11:20am
American Express	† 9:00pm	‡12:50am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10pm	* 8:05am

Via Chicago and W. Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 7:55pm
Grand Rapids, Musk. & Trav. City	† 4:40 pm	† 6:30pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	* 7:05am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Tuesday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 9:30am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 3:10pm	§ 9:10pm
Vestibule Limited	* 3:10pm	* 8:15am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 5:45pm	§ 7:30am
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11:30pm	§ 7:20am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05pm	*11:15am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pennsylvania Lines.

From Pennsylvania Station

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the Station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express....F	† 8:00am
	Penna. Special..P	*10:30am
	Fast Line........F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited .F	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express P	* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	P	* 9:00am * 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P *7:30 am., F *9:45 am., P *5:00 pm., F †5:00 pm., P *5:10 pm., F *9:30 pm.

F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe street, foot of Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark street.

No extra fares are charged on Baltimore & Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10am	† 6:10pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10am	* 9:45pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55pm	*11:10am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05pm	* 8:25am
Night Express	*10:40pm	* 5:50am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15pm	* 9:15am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:35 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:35 am	o 7:25 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:35 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:50 pm	x 9:10 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro Ex.	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00am	* 7.45pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‡11:15pm	‡ 7:05am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 3:50pm	‡11:30am
Momence Passenger	* 5 15pm	* 8:15am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:30 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:10 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the South at 9:05 a. m. daily. 8:05 p. m. daily.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:25 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. daily. Lafayette Accommodation, 3:05 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Big Four Route.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:35 am

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):

Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 6:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 131 La Salle-st.; or, CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department 75 Clark-st., Chicago.

WORRYING THE BOURBONS

PROSPECT OF INDEPENDENT MEMBERS FROM THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Election Bill to Remain Hung Up for Some Time Longer—Billy Mason Anxious to Report on the Ohio Frauds—No Prospect of Judicial Reform Legislation—Busy Pension Agents—What the Week May Bring in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Southern Congressmen are in a woful state over the growth of the Farmers' Alliance. Scarcely a district in the South but has a Congressional candidate on the alliance platform, and the prediction is made that the next Congress will have at least a dozen members chosen by that organization. The Bourbons claim that it won't make any difference in National politics, because the fight is a family one between the alliance and non-alliance Democrats. In some cases this is true, but in a number of districts the party lines will be so completely broken down that the successful members will come to the House as Independents, free to support either a Republican or Democrat for Speaker, and under no obligations to enter either party's caucus. The chances are that a few semi-Independents will also come from the Northern States, elected by combinations. The leaders on both sides feel no absolute certainty that the third party element in the next House may not hold the balance of power and be able to control the organization. The present is the first Congress in a good while without a sprinkling of Independent members, and such a condition seldom runs through two successive Congresses. The farmers are getting about everything they have asked this year, except the absurd Sub-Treasury plan. That is a little further than the most time-serving politicians are rendy to go. So the Sub-Treasury scheme will have advocates in the next House chosen especially as the representatives of that idea. The most interesting phase of the movement in the South is the tendency to cultivate the negro vote. Colored men are not admitted into the alliance, but some of the branches are said to be quarreling over the negro's vote, which gets more important as the election draws near. In South Carolina, where the fight is so excessively bitter, the rival factions are each claiming to represent "white supremacy," but the undercurrent indicates that they are both secretly seeking the support of the negroes. An illustration of the strength of the alliance in the Palmetto State is found in the prevalent view of Southern Senators that Wade Hampton will not be reëlected, but will be succeeded by Ben Tillman, the alliance leader.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION BILL.

Senators in No Hurry About Disposing of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—It is understood that the changes contemplated by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the National Election bill passed by the House will be chiefly in the direction of reducing its bulk and in simplifying some of its features. After the committee decides definitely on the amendments it will offer the bill, as altered and abbreviated, will be reported to a conference of Republican Senators, and a vote indorsing it and pledging its passage will be asked. It is claimed by its most enthusiastic friends that they are sure of securing forty-two votes out of a total of forty-seven for the amended measure, and that, after its indorsement by the caucus, not a single Republican Senator will oppose the bill in the Senate. It is not expected by any one that the bill will be called up for action in the Senate until the tariff bill and one or two more appropriation bills shall have been disposed of, and that means weeks of delay.

BUSY PENSION ATTORNEYS.

They Are Crowding the Walls with Their Advertisements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—The Pension legislation at this session of Congress has stimulated the pension attorneys to great activity, causing an increase of 33 per cent in the receipts of the Washington post-office for the quarter ending June 30, and the officials say there will also be a great increase for the month of July. This abnormal increase is due almost entirely to the patronage of the pension agents, who have been buying as high as $5,000 worth of stamps at a time. Some of them bought one cent stamps for use to inclose unsealed circulars, but the smart ones used the sealed envelopes to send their circulars, knowing that with the press of business at the office the first-class matter would receive attention first. In addition to the circulars, sealed and unsealed, one firm sent out a million copies of a newspaper in which their business is advertised.

CHAIRMAN MASON ANXIOUS.

He Wants His Committee to Act on the Ohio Election Fraud.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Chairman Mason of the special committee appointed to investigate the Ohio ballot-box forgery case hopes to be able to make his report to the House within the next ten days. He says the report has been delayed by the fact that it has been almost impossible to have all the members of the committee present at any one meeting. A number of times he has requested the members to meet and dispose of the report, but could not get a full meeting, so the report has gone over from time to time. Mr. Mason is anxious to have the matter disposed of, and hopes the committee will settle the question at its next meeting.

NO RELIEF PROBABLE.

The Present Session Not Likely to Create Additional Federal Judges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Last April the House passed a bill designed to relieve the United States Supreme Court by the creation of additional Circuit Judges and making suitable changes in the judicial system, so as to finally dispose of a large volume of business that under the present system would go to the Supreme Court for adjudication. For years there has been an urgent demand for some legislation of that kind from the bench and the bar of the whole country, but the two branches of Congress have never been able to agree, and it is feared that the old story is about to be repeated in the present case. The Senate Judiciary Committee prefers another plan of relief, and the matter is likely to go over until next session, with the prospect of being lost in the scramble for priority of consideration which usually occurs when many important measures are left until the short session.

WILL HE EVER GET IT?

An Illinoisan's Modest Request for Bounty and Pension.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—The modesty of some would-be pensioners is overwhelming. An Illinois Congressman lately got a letter from a constituent, who made the following pointed queries: "When will I be able to get my bounty, pension, and arrears? I enlisted in 1862, staid with my company till 1863, and then, when they wouldn't give me leave, I went home on a little furlough. But I joined another company the next year and staid with it for nearly eight months. I then went home on another furlough and before I could enlist again the war was over. That was not my fault, and I don't think the Government ought to be mean enough to beat me out of my bounty and pension on that account." When "Corporal" Tanner and the other claim agents get their service pension bill through Congress this Illinois veteran who deserted twice will be put on the rolls.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Democratic Senators to Open the Tariff Debate Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The debate on the Tariff bill is expected to begin in the Senate tomorrow. The understanding is that during the morning hour the Indian Appropriation bill shall be taken up and considered until 2 o'clock and then give way to the Tariff bill, consideration of the former to be on succeeding days of the morning hour, if necessary. Senator Voorhees has stated his intention to deliver a general speech on the tariff at 2 o'clock Monday. The Republicans do not intend, under the present arrangements, to engage in general debate on the bill; therefore a Democratic Senator will make the opening speech. Republican members of the Finance Committee have been informed that the Democratic minority will not make a formal report against the passage of the bill.

No effort will be made this week to secure consideration of the River and Harbor bill, but if the debate on the Tariff bill proves to be protracted its managers will consent to a temporary suspension to permit the River and Harbor bill to come before the Senate. Nothing definite has been decided respecting a Republican caucus upon the Elections bill which is being prepared by the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is said that as soon as it is ready for inspection and discussion the caucus will be called to determine what shall be done with it.

In the House this week the programme of business has been partially outlined by special order. Tomorrow the votes are to be taken on the amendments to the original package bill itself. The Bankruptcy bill is to come up next in order, and will occupy the time up to Thursday. There is a disposition to debate at length the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and if it is taken up for consideration Thursday or Friday, it will probably occupy the remainder of the week. Otherwise the Elections Committee may be expected to fill in the time with the pending Virginia and South Carolina contested election cases.

OHIO FARMS DECREASING IN VALUE.

Significant Facts Shown by the Last Decennial Appraisement.

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.—[Special.]—The decennial appraisement of the land values of Ohio, which has been in progress for several weeks, is nearly completed and reports are beginning to come in from many sections of the State. Without exception they show a remarkable decrease in the value of farming lands, and there is likely to be considerable difficulty in so arranging the burden of State taxation under the new appraisement as to raise the necessary revenue without exciting a vast amount of class feeling and creating some decidedly interesting political diversions.

The increase in wealth as well as the gain in population in Ohio since 1880 has been in the cities almost exclusively. Hardly a county that has no extensive manufacturing interests shows any gain in its real estate values, while nearly all the farming counties show a very great decrease. The full reports are not in from many counties, but enough is at hand to justify the prediction that the high protectionists will have a hard time of it explaining to the farmer where his share of protection comes in in the face of the showing of this appraisement.

The story of one county from which complete returns have been received is the story of all, with the possible exception of the newer counties in northwestern Ohio, where the discovery of gas and oil has had an important effect upon land values.

Wayne County is one of the best agricultural counties in Ohio. It is one of the largest wheat-raising counties in the State, ranking third in the last census year. It is second in the amount of oats grown, and among the first half-dozen counties in the number of bushels of potatoes raised. It is up to the average as a corn county; is one of the best cattle counties in Ohio, and ranks second in the number of pounds of butter produced. It is also among the first half dozen counties of the State in horse breeding.

Five railroads, two of them trunk lines, traverse this county. Its northern line is less than fifty miles from Cleveland and its eastern line about 100 miles from Pittsburg, and direct railroad lines run to both cities. It is neither very hilly nor flat, but fine, rolling country, well watered and fertile. Yet the real estate valuation in this county, which is unquestionably one of the best strictly agricultural counties in Ohio, decreased from $16,423,680 in 1880 to to $14,082,180 in 1890, or 14½ per cent. As there are 368,640 acres in the county this decrease is at the rate of nearly $7 per acre. The valuation of real estate in Ohio is always much below the selling price, ranging in agricultural counties from 40 to 70 per cent of the market value. It is fair to estimate, therefore, that a decrease of $7 per acre in appraised value is equivalent to a decrease of from $12 to $20 per acre in market value.

Every farmer in Wayne County, if asked concerning the matter, would readily say that this deduction was reasonable and that the real shrinkage in market value has been in some cases even greater than $20 per acre, and has in every case ranged from 15 to 30 per cent in ten years.

There is not a township in the county that does not show a marked decrease, and the only places that show any gain is the town of Orrville and one ward in the little City of Wooster, and the total increase in these two precincts is only $60,365 out of a total of $977,875.

The farmers of the State are beginning to interest themselves in politics, and the farmers' societies are growing with unprecedented rapidity. The agitation in favor of lower salaries in county and State offices and of general retrenchment and economy in Government expenditure will be very strong in the next few years, and some interesting political results are likely to grow out of it.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,469—John Green vs. Steamer C. Rietz. Libel for collision, $2,000. Robert Rae and C. E. Kremer, proct. 8,470—U. S. vs. 225½ bris oil, etc. Inform. W. G. Ewing, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

123,210—Warren D. Coon vs. Bedford S. Dixon and John M. Bayor, Asst., $1,000. T. H. Gaul, atty.
123,211—Paul D. Ferguson vs. Frederick H. Smith. Sci. fa. to revive judgt. for $636.22. Peckham & Brown, attys.
123,212—Annie Wilkins vs. Charles and Julia Fischer. Case, $5,000. A. T. Powers & Jacobson, attys.
123,213—Robert Meadowcraft et al. vs. Algernon L. Osgood. Asst., $5,000. F. Ives, atty.
123,214—Attch. Withheld for service.
123,215—Wm. Eisfeldt vs. Matthew J. Dewald. Case, $10,000. E. Furthmann, atty.
123,216—Margaret Lynn vs. Joseph R. Lynn. Bill for div. Gentleman, Nicholson, Nolan & Gelders, solrs.
123,217—Samuel J. Collier vs. Catharine Collier. Same. J. S. Nottingham, solr.
Withheld Case—123,199—Cornelia A. Sandercock vs. George S. Sandercock. Bill, Duncan & Gilbert, solrs. (July 18.)

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,127, Wenzell vs. Papillon Mfg. Co., decr—106,115, Hooper & Brooke, decr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

82,963—Petn. of City to condemn for opening Monticello avenue from Prince avenue to North avenue. J. Hutchinson and F. E. Halligan, attys.
82,964—Co-operative Grocery Co. vs. Thomas J. and Carrie Kinsella. Appl.
82,965—Dearborn Pub. Co. vs. Thomas Hudson. Asst., $750. Adams & Hamilton, attys.
82,966—George M. Murray vs. Peter Freemuth. Appl.
82,967—Bill. Withheld for service.
82,968—J. H. Graves vs. F. S. Miller and George M. Porteous. Asst., $700. C. T. Davies, atty.
82,969—John Finnegan vs. Martin Fay and Kate McHugh. Appl.
82,970—First National Bank of Fond du Lac vs. Wm. M. Craig et al. Bill. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, solrs.
82,971—C. Cooper Clark, jr., vs. Frank S. Loomis. Asst., $2,500. Tenney, Hawley & Coffeen, attys.
82,972—Louis Shingle vs. Dora Shingle. Bill for div. L. M. Shreve, solr.
82,973—Charles Nickerson vs. Hans Pieper. Appl.
82,974—Petn. of T. E. D. Bradley, notary public, for attch. vs. A. F. Walker, Gibbons & Kavanagh, attys.
82,975—C. S. Taylor vs. Daniel H. Tolman. Trover, $10,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.
82,976—Georgia Marble Company vs. James Warmington. Appl. by pltf.
82,977—E. R. Goodridge vs. Moritz Marcus. Appl.
559 R.—Willis A. Waite vs. Dyer N. Burnham, Charles C. Reynolds, Frederick Runge, Oscar D. Allen, Maria S. and Arianna E. Scammon, Florence A. D. Reed, Arianna E. Scammon, extr., and all whom, etc. Petn. to establish title. W. ½, E. ½, S. E. ¼, 4, 39, 14. Crafts & Stevens, solrs.
560—(R. R.) John McCaffery vs. James E. Bruce, Robert R. Walker, Asahel Gage, Michael Ward, P. H. Smith Jr., William C. Fish, William K. Wells, Ellen Goldberg, J. M. Canfield, Anson Rogers, Cynthia A. White, Charles E. Simmons, John A. Wallace, James M. Reed, and all whom, etc. Same. Prop. in Bruce & Walker's add. Same solrs.
82,978—Nancy J. Crew vs. Charles W. Crew. Bill for div. F. Ives, solr.
82,979—T. S. Holland vs. Theodore A. Peterson. Appl.
WITHHELD CASES—82,937—Hermann Krueger et al. vs. George Martin. Bill. Washburn & Brentano, solrs. (July 18.)
82,960—Eli A. Beach vs. Mary A. Doyle. Bill. C. R. Adams, solr. (July 18.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—6,848, Parish vs. Crilly; judgt., $3,125 and appl.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—5,371, M. J. Dunne vs. William M. Craig et al; decr. for $3,508 and sale.

The Call.

The call for Monday was printed Saturday.

Chicago Has Plenty of Room to Grow.

Lincoln *Journal:* New York has got to hump herself or annex Brooklyn to avoid being run over by the Garden City before 1900. She is only 400,000 ahead now and the population of Chicago increased during the last decade by more than half a million. There is plenty of room for her to grow on the Illinois prairies.

An Overworked Rumor.

Washington *Post:* It is time the story about Mr. Blaine's retirement from the Cabinet was being placed on the retired list. It is entitled to a rest and a handsome service pension.

Get Ready for the Smashup.

Philadelphia *Press:* The Bankruptcy bill should be enacted during the present session of Congress. The Democracy will need the benefit of it after the November elections.

RECIPROCITY IN TRADE.

THE MEXICAN STATE OF SONORA DESIRES COMMERCIAL UNION.

Fifteen of Its Citizens Here on a Business Trip—Ready to Give Their Trade to the United States—Boston's Famous Preacher Finds the School Question the Most Popular—Harvard Students Are the Hustlers in Seattle, Washington.

The wealthy and powerful Mexican State of Sonora desires commercial unity or some kind of trade reciprocity with the United States, as fifteen of the State's most prominent and energetic citizens, who arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, will testify. The party consists of the following gentlemen:

F. M. Aquilar, Hermosella, Prefect for the District of Guaymas; F. A. Labodie, Nogales, Mexican Consul at Nogales, Ari.; M. Mascarenas, Nogales, ranchero; P. Sandoval, Nogales, customs broker; J. B. Stormian, Magdalena, merchant; R. F. Serrano, Altar, merchant; G. J. Gonzales, Guaymas, of the Sonora railway company; Q. R. Corbala, Alamos, merchant; J. W. Quiros, Palmarejo, Chihuahua, merchant; A. Faerber, Magdalena, German merchant; J. W. Town, Nogales, American ranchero and merchant; R. Goycolea, Alamos, merchant; A. Aniles, Guaymas, merchant; Juan Zenizo, Guaymas, merchant; and J. A. Nangle, Guaymas.

Mr. Nangle, who is the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Sonora railway company, the Mexican feeder of the Santa Fé, has charge of the delegation, the trip being under the auspices of the Santa Fé railroad.

"Before the Sonora railway was built," said Mr. Nangle, "all imports came from France, Germany, and England by way of Cape Horn. About 50 per cent of this trade has now been diverted to the United States. The Mexican tariff is high, and American merchants have to give their lowest prices to get this trade. But Mexico is ready for reciprocity, and if it is brought about will buy more than the United States will buy of her.

"Sonora is rich in minerals and exports wheat, cattle, and hides as well. Guaymas, the port on the west coast, has a magnificent harbor, and several steamship lines either make it a terminal or a way point. It is just north of the great pearl fisheries on the Mexican coast.

"R. F. Serrano, who is with us, represents the orange-growers of the State of Sonora. He intends establishing a house here for the importation of these oranges. They are sweet and fine and come in just as other varieties go out, and will fill a decided want in the market. Guaymas is represented by some of its ranchmen, who are also in search of a market for their thousands of cattle. The district is isolated at present from the cattle markets of the world, the natural market being almost entirely denied them by the American tariff. But we have not come merely to sell. The Santa Fé railroad will introduce these representative merchants of Sonora to the American exporters, and demonstrate to them that despite the high Mexican tariff the United States can supply them with many lines of merchandise that now come to them from Europe, and at the same or lower prices. The railroad of course expects to reap the benefit of the long haul. The saving of time between ordering and delivery, as against the European merchants, is a weighty consideration.

"We remain in Chicago three or four days and then go to New York. It is a business trip with us—no sight-seeing. We haven't even time to discuss the World's Fair."

In one of the rooms at the Palmer sat a powerfully built man with a heavy beard, reading Stanley's last book. Occasionally he would lay down a palm-leaf fan to trace with a dexter finger certain erratic lines drawn on a map of Africa stretched out before him. It was Sunday afternoon, and he who was engaged in this laborious and rather secular occupation was the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston.

"I went to church this morning," remarked the famous lecturer, half apologetically. "To be absolutely candid, I should say that I went to hear Prof. Swing, and discovered to my great regret that he was away on his summer vacation. This is my vacation season, also, and I am spending it as usual in delivering lectures at various summer assemblies throughout the country. I have a list of subjects which I present for a selection to be made from.

"'Does Death End All?' has been the most popular of my lectures until this summer. 'The Friends and Foes of the Free Schools,' is the one most in demand at present. I find the country is being aroused to the importance of the organized attack which is being made on the common school system by the clerical party. In Toronto and Boston the people are more widely awake to the matter than elsewhere, but St. Paul, Chicago, and Cleveland are taking a decided and timely interest in it.

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE particularly has taken a solid and sound position on the subject. Other Chicago papers seem to be in the right way of thinking. I believe that Western newspapers are advancing in the right direction faster than our Eastern papers. We have a committee of 100 in Boston, all of whom are Protestants, and we have succeeded in carrying the last two elections. Our School Board needs constant watching lest history be skipped in the public schools. Swinton's text-book has been thrown out by the board because of the passage regarding indulgences, which offended the ultramontane party. Yet the passage is not broadly inaccurate. Some Protestants don't like to have the incident of the hanging of witches at Salem taught either. But history must be impartially taught if the integrity of our school system is to be upheld. The fundamental difficulty, boldly stated, is that the clerical party is determined to break up the common schools. I do not fear for the ultimate result of the conflict."

Erastus Brainerd, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, registered at the Palmer yesterday, with his wife, two children, and maid, as from Seattle, Wash.

"I am going to Seattle to live for my health," replained Mr. Brainerd. "Philadelphia is too malarious for me. The first time I have been well in two years was while in Seattle this spring. The Philadelphia *Daily News* is for sale if I can get my price, and I shall hereafter conduct the Seattle *Daily Press* for the owner, William B. Bailey of the Harrisburg (Pa.) iron works.

"By the way, Mr. Bailey, who has large interests in Seattle, saw the Auditorium the other day, and straightway contracted with Adler & Sullivan for a new opera-house at Seattle.

"Bailey is 30 years old, and, unlike most sons of rich men, has turned out a hustler. He is a Yale man. I am from Harvard. This leads to the remark that there are actually more Harvard graduates in Seattle than there are in Philadelphia. They are young fellows with money or backed up by Eastern money, and to this they will add Western ideas, thrift, enterprise, and liberality. What town could fail to succeed with such citizens?

"Tacoma is owned by Philadelphia capitalists, at the head of whom is Charles B. Wright, called the 'Father of Tacoma.' Northern Pacific interests are strong in Philadelphia, and Tacoma has been pushed by these influences. Seattle, allow me to say, has the greater natural advantages and will, despite this discrimination of capital and railroad interests, become the larger city of the two.

"Let me tell you something Clarkson said the other day. It will serve to correct the impression that the new towns in the Northwest are being recruited almost entirely from the overflow of the big Eastern cities, and it will throw new light upon another subject as well.

"'The immigration from Iowa to Washington,' said Clarkson, 'is what changed the Republican majority in Iowa to a minority.'

"Clarkson is one of the best posted men in the country, it will be admitted, and in a matter of Iowa politics he speaks with certain knowledge."

Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laux, Decatur, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Owen, Muscogee, Ind. T.; M. Erich, Pueblo, Colo.; G. E. McKibbon, New York; Robert P. M. Davis, Binghampton, Ala.; J. N. Cunningham, Birmingham, Ala.; C. L. Howard, Selma, Ala.; A. F. Mayberry, Cotton Plant, Ark.; Hugh Sutherland, Winnipeg; Leslie D. Thomas, Terre Haute, Ind.; Erastus Brainerd, Seattle, Wash.; the Rev. Joseph Cook, Boston, Mass.

Tremont—H. W. Griffin, Cincinnati, O.; C. M. Fairbanks, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. B. Stone, Worcester, Mass.; W. F. Collender, New York; W. H. Duvall, New York; E. M. Moore, Fond du Lac, Wis.; M. J. True, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Eisland, Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. Seth Lee, Muskegon, Mich.; H. W. Bates, Boston, Mass.

Auditorium—R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dana, Quincy, Ill.; Charles E. Fredericks, San Francisco, Cal.; Fred Simmons, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. W. Stuart, Scotland; J. H. Cochran, Williamsport, Pa.; Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Howison, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; H. M. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sherman—Judge E. S. Wilson, Olney, Ill.; A. M. Barr, Denver, Colo.; L. H. McUlken, Boston, Mass.; William Sigland, Bluffland, Ala.; Robert Keith, Kansas City, Mo.; E. S. Runnells, Binghamton, N. Y.; Eugene Brubaker, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Bradley, Bay City, Mich.

Grand Pacific—C. G. Sturtevant, Minneapolis, Minn.; Linden W. Bates, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, New York; Charles Hitchcock, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Martin, Butte City, Mont.

Leland—J. A. Lansing, Scranton, Pa.; W. G. Hoffman, Cleveland, O.; W. C. Lathrop, Denver, Colo.; C. H. Granger, St. Louis, Mo.; W. O. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Richelieu—Jonn C. Reavis, Spokane Falls, Wash.; R. Rawson, Pittsburg, Pa.; L. S. Kendall, Pittsburg, Pa.; Robert Sherwood, San Francisco, Cal.

FREE AD. FOR A PENSION AGENCY.

The Son of Commissioner Raum in Questionable Business.

St. Louis *Republic:* The abuse of the Pension Bureau for personal and partisan ends is being made more notorious by the publication in Illinois of such advertisements as this, clipped from the Carmi (Ill.) *Partisan:*

R. T. WILKINSON, Mount Carmel, Ill. JOHN RAUM, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS!
WILKINSON & RAUM.

We have opened an office in Mount Carmel, Ill., for the prosecution of pension and bounty claims. We shall give especial attention to claims for increase of pension. Under the new law soldiers who served ninety days in the late war and are unable to earn a support by manual labor are entitled to a pension, whether the disability originated in the service or not. Widows of soldiers are entitled to a pension on proof of marriage to a soldier and that they are dependent. Parents of deceased soldiers, who are now in a dependent condition, are also entitled. No fee is charged until pension is granted. Call on or address, with stamp for reply,

R. T. WILKINSON,
Mount Carmel, Ill.

It appears from this that the Raum agency in Washington is opening branches in Illinois with local agents in partnership with Mr. John Raum, son of the Pension Commissioner, who has charge of the main office in Washington.

J. Ward Fitzgerald, a Washington agent who is operating an office in Washington in opposition to the Raum agency, is advertising on a somewhat different plan. He sends a circular to the editors of weekly papers telling them that under the new law pensions will be "specially procured for $30,000 more," with a fee of $10 in each case, which he offers to divide with them if they will go into partnership with him, advertise the agency, and use their papers to promote the filing of applications.

The Raum plan shows no such originality, but it does not lack ingenuity. The publication of advertisements of local agencies in Illinois with the name of Mr. John Raum as the Washington manager is calculated to convince claimants that their claims will have "the inside track" with Mr. Green B. Raum, Pension Commissioner and father of Mr. John Raum, pension agent.

If Mr. Green B. Raum shows no partiality to his son, these advertisements are misleading, but in any view of the case they are scandalous. If Mr. John Raum is to make this use of the name he inherited from his father while his father is holding office as the head of the Bureau of Pensions, it would be becoming in Mr. Green B. Raum to uphold his own dignity and the credit of the Government by resigning.

A Card from Chairman Walker.

CHICAGO, July 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This morning you publish the following: "It now leaks out that Mulford went out of the business (ticket scalping) to take a position under the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association at a salary of $12,000 per year, to stamp out ticket scalpers. His plan fell through because Walker would not consent to give him the high-sounding title of Chairman of the Western Passenger Association. Walker's idea was to establish a sort of detective bureau, and put him at the head of it."

Every word of the foregoing is absolutely false. Within three days your reporter asked me if the story was true and I told him it was not. I do not believe that even Mulford claims any such thing. The tale is simply a newspaper "fake." It was first published last fall and was promptly denied; but as usual the lie is remembered while the denial is forgotten.

The order issued by Judge McConnell is not a surprise, but on the contrary is just what I expected and just what I want. It gives me an opportunity to have a judicial decision of the question whether I can be compelled under the laws of Illinois to testify as a witness in a quarrel among a parcel of outlaws. I certainly shall not give any deposition on behalf of either party in this nest of vipers until a court decides that I must. I am advised by counsel that I am not obliged to appear in answer to the so-called subpœna. I also think that I know something myself about the rights as well as the duties of witnesses. The reasons upon which I claim the subpœna to be valueless will be presented to the court in due time.

One fact, however, I am willing to state now—namely: That the scalper's attorney, before the subpœna in question was served, distinctly told me that he had no commission or dedimus from the Kentucky court. ALDACE F. WALKER.

Kansas People in Need of Help.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—[Special.]—Bishop Heanessey of Wichita, Kas., is in Milwaukee soliciting aid for his poverty-stricken diocese, which comprises the arid region of Southwestern Kansas. The Western part of his diocese is almost depopulated, the farmers being driven away by the want of rain. The crops have been burned up by the hot winds. In the eastern part of Kansas only half a crop, the Bishop says, will be harvested.

Health drinks—Silurian Water Silurian Ginger Ale, Silurian Tonic. 89 Wabash av. Tel., 1571.

Our new home will be at 145 State-st., east side, between Madison and Monroe, on and after the 28th. Kindly memorize the location.

Everything 25 TO 50 Per Cent Lower.

Last Week, Last Chance

... AT THESE ...

Unequaled Bargains.

Buy Now or Regret It.

Men's Suits,
Men's Overcoats,
Men's Trousers,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Odd Pants, long and short,
Boys' Waists,
Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts,
Ties, Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas,
Socks, Night Shirts,
Hats and Shoes, etc., etc.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

TOMORROW AT 9:30 A. M.,

Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps,

INCLUDING A

Bankrupt Stock of Fine Shawls

AND 50 DOZ. ALPACA AND SATEEN WAITERS' JACKETS, to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

Wednesday, July 23, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots, Shoes, Slippers,

Including some Very Choice Goods from Rochester and Cincinnati Manufacturers.

Thursday, July 24, 9:30 a. m.,

Crockery & Glassware,

Of which we have full lines of all grades. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Remember, the Fire Salvage Sale

For Account of Fire Underwriters of the

Entire Paper Stock

Of the Dupont Paper Mills, Louisville, Ky., Takes place at 200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago, On Thursday, July 24th, at 10 a. m.

Stock arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 3158 AND 3160 WABASH-AV.

Contents of Two Elegant Brown-Stone Front Houses.

30 Rooms of Furniture at Auction

Tuesday Morning, July 22, at 10 o'clock.

One elegant Upright Piano, Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces, Lace Curtains, Mahogany Cabinets, Bookcases, Marble and Wood Top Chamber Suits, Folding Beds, splendid Inlaid Mahogany Chamber Set, Hair Mattresses and good Bedding, Large Range, elegant Glass and Plated Ware, Fine Crockery. Good Brussels Carpets throughout the houses.

FINEST SALE OF THE YEAR.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

TO RENT

—IN THE—

TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Third story office. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 20 Tribune Building

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

GENEVA OPTICAL CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods, 29 Washington-st., Chicago.

JAMES H. WALKER & Co

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

10 DAYS MORE

OF UNUSUAL

CLEARING SALE BARGAINS!

During our great July Clearing Sale (now in progress) we offer as *Extra Special* the following great inducements:

A Manufacturer's Stock of 100 Dozen Ladies' Leather and Velvet **BELTS,** Comprising all late Novelty Designs, in Fancy Buckles, Vandyke Patterns, etc., and ranging in value from 50c to $1.50, to close at..... EACH. 25c 49c 73c

GLOVE DEPT.

One lot of Lisle Thread and Taffeta Gloves and Silk Mitts, at **15c.** Reduced from 25c and 35c.

One lot of our special number in Black Silk Mitts, at **25c.** Clearing Sale Price.

Broken assortment of Pure Silk Gloves, in colors and black, **35c.** Reduced from 95c.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fancy LISLE THREAD VESTS, Jersey Ribbed, value 90c and $1.25 each, to close, **65c each.**

50 dozen Ladies' All-Silk Vests; colors, Sky, Pink and Cream; regular $1.25 goods, at **88c each.**

EMBROIDERIES.

At less than half the cost to import.

100 Pieces Fine Swiss Skirting Embroidery, full 45 inches wide, worth $1.50 per yard.. 75c YARD. $3.38 for a Full Dress Pattern.

20 DOZEN Ladies' Black Shirt Waists, all sizes, at **$1.45 each.** Regular value $1.75.

400 Pieces Ribbon. Satin edge gros grain, in black and colors, **25c, 27c, 30c, 33c yd** Value up to 65c yd.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

100 dozen Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all linen, at **25c.** 50c Quality.

100 dozen Ladies' Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at **12½c.** 25c Quality.

China and Glassware Depts. *Still continue their great 10 per ct. reduction sale of high class goods during July.*

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

We place on sale today a Manufacturer's Sample Line of

Muslin Underwear,

—CONSISTING OF—

Ladies' Night Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemise, and Corset-Covers,

—ALSO—

Infants' Long and Short Dresses and Infants' Long and Short Cloaks.

We secured these samples at

One-Third Off Regular Prices,

And offer them at the same reduction to our patrons.

"This Is An Exceptional Opportunity."

EEEE

"FOR EASE."

TO YOUR PURSE, TO YOUR FEET.

SPECIAL—

We take your measure and make your Shoes to order at $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00.

The same quality, in stock, our own make, one dollar less.

Elkin's 101 STATE ST. CHICAGO.

Elkin's SPECIAL SALE At Reduced Prices of Balance of all Our Styles in Low and Colored Shoes. 101 STATE ST. CHICAGO.

DEBILITY MITIGATED BY FOOD, NOT MEDICINE.

LIQUID BREAD

For sale by Druggists and Grocers Generally And by WM. C. TITCOMB, 57 Michigan-av.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

J. v. Liebig.

For improved and economic cookery. Use it for Soups, Sauces, Made Dishes (Game, Fish, etc.), Aspic or Meat Jelly. Keeps perfectly in all climates for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock.

One pound equal to forty pounds of lean beef of the value of about $7.50.

Genuine only with Justus von Liebig's signature as shown.